

MEUSE-ARGONNE SAW A.E.F. MAKE MAXIMUM EFFORT

C-in-C. Describes Battle's
Three Phases in Report
to Secretary Baker

OTHER UNITS WITH ALLIES

Strength of Army in Europe, Ex-
cluding Losses, 2,053,347—
1,338,169 Combat Troops

The second instalment of General Pershing's report to Secretary Baker concerning the activities of the A.E.F. deals with the Meuse-Argonne operations and the work of other units with the Allies. The report follows:

On the day after we had taken the Saint Mihiel salient, much of our corps and army artillery which had operated at Saint Mihiel, and our divisions in reserve at other points, were already on the move toward the area back of the line between the Meuse River and the western edge of the forest of Argonne. With the exception of Saint Mihiel, the old German front line from Switzerland to the east of Rheims was still intact. In the general attack planned all along the line, the operation assigned the American Army as the hinge of this Allied offensive was directed toward the important railroad communications of the German armies through Mézières and Sedan. The enemy must hold fast to this part of his lines or the withdrawal of his forces with four years' accumulation of plants and material would be dangerously imperiled.

The German Army had no set shown no demoralization and, while the mass of its troops had suffered in morale, its first class divisions and notably its machine gun defense were exhibiting remarkable tactical efficiency as well as courage. The German General Staff was fully aware of the consequences of a success on the Meuse-Argonne line. Certain that he would do everything in his power to oppose us, the action was planned with as much secrecy as possible and was undertaken with the determination to use all our divisions in forcing a decision. We expected to see the best German divisions to our front and consume them while the enemy was held under grave apprehension lest our attack should break his line, which it was our firm purpose to do.

Our right flank was protected by the Meuse, while our left embraced the Argonne. The German line there was placed in elaborate defenses, screened by dense thickets which had been generally considered impregnable. Our order of battle from right to left was the Third Corps from the Meuse to Malancourt, with the 33rd, 80th, and 4th Divisions in line, and the 3rd Division as Corps reserve; the First Corps from Malancourt to the east, with the 70th, 37th, and 91st Divisions in line, and the 32nd Division in Corps reserve; and the First Corps from Vauquois to Vienne-la-Croix, with the 35th, 28th and 77th Divisions in line and the 62nd in Corps reserve. The Army reserve consisted of the 1st, 29th and 32nd Divisions.

On the night of September 25 our troops quietly took the place of the French which had long been inactive. In the attack which began on the 26th, we drove through the barbed wire entanglements and the sea of shot and flame. No Man's Land mastering all the first line defenses. Continuing on the 27th and 28th, against machine guns and artillery of an increasing number of enemy reserve divisions, we penetrated to a depth of from three to seven miles, and took the villages of the second line, commanding hill, and Exermont, Ger-court, Cuisy, Septsarges, Malancourt, Ivry, Epionville, Charpentry, Vervé and other villages. East of the Meuse, one of our divisions which was with the Second Colonial French Corps captured Marchais and Rivaux, giving further protection to the flank of our main body. We had taken 10,000 prisoners, we had gained our point of forcing the battle into the open, and were prepared for the enemy's reaction which was bound to come as he had good reason to expect that our attack was bringing up his artillery and reserves.

In the chill rain of dark nights our engineers had to build new roads across spongy, shell torn areas, repair broken roads beyond No Man's Land, and build bridges. Our gunners, with no thought of sleep, put their shoulders to wheels and the heavy guns, and sent them through the mire in support of the infantry now under the increasing fire of the enemy's artillery. Our attack had taken the enemy by surprise, but, quickly recovering himself, he began fierce counter attacks in strong force supported by heavy bombers with large quantities of gas. From September 28 until October 4 we maintained the offensive against patches of woods defended by snipers and continuous lines of machine guns, and pushed forward our guns and transport, seizing strategic points in preparation for further attacks.

Other Units With Allies

Other divisions attached to the Allied armies were doing their part. It was the fortune of our Second Corps, composed of the 27th and 30th Divisions which had remained with the British, to have a place of honor in co-operation with the Australian Corps on September 29 and October 1 in the assault upon the Hindenburg line where the Saint Quentin Canal passes through a tunnel under a ridge. The 30th Division speedily broke through the main line of defense for all its objectives, while the 27th pushed on impetuously through the main line until some of its elements reached Guoy. In the midst of the noise of trenches and shell craters and under cross fire from machine guns, the other elements fought desperately against odds. In this and in later actions, from October 6 to October 19, our Second Corps captured over 6,000 prisoners and advanced over 13 miles. The spirit and aggressiveness of these divisions have been highly praised.

Continued on Page 8

BREST WINS RACE; ROCHEFORT SECOND IN STEVEDORE TILT

Breton Port Reaches 800
Per Cent Goal in
45 Days

ROUEN, MARSEILLES NEXT

La Pallice, Bordeaux, Le Havre,
Nantes and St. Nazaire Trail
Quartet of Leaders

In six weeks and three days, instead of in the eight weeks laid down for the Stevedores' contest, Brest came through a winner and reached "Berlin."

That is, Brest made its score of 800 just 11 days before the allotted time. It did it in spite of the fact that considerable changes had to be made at the port in view of its being turned into an embarkation center and in spite of the time necessarily lost on account of the President's arrival there. Starting at the bottom of all the ports for the first week in the contest, it ran through the field and breasted the tape 13 points ahead of Rochefort, its nearest rival.

Here is the way the ports lined up at the finish:

| | |
|-------------|-----|
| Brest | 800 |
| Rochefort | 787 |
| Rouen | 753 |
| Marseille | 738 |
| La Pallice | 738 |
| Bordeaux | 696 |
| Le Havre | 691 |
| Nantes | 660 |
| St. Nazaire | 606 |

Leaves for Winning Companies

The winning Stevedore companies in the ports, the companies having the best average in freight unloading for the period of the contest, are to be granted leaves as soon as the details can be arranged, in accordance with instructions from the Commanding General, S.O.S. They will be sent to Chambury, in the Savoy area, not far from Aix-les-Bains, to enjoy seven days of respite, plus the travel time taken in getting down there and back.

Also, those same winning companies are, on the completion of their leaves, to have priority of return to the States. They will be returned in what the paper work people call "periodic increments" as soon as they are replaced by labor organizations employed elsewhere, which have not been in France as long as they have. While, naturally, the winning company at Brest, the winning port, will be taken care of first, as befits its standing, and will have a chance to go with the outfit in the Race to Berlin, others will follow in short order. That is to be the policy of the Transportation Service, as officially announced.

French Civilians Help

Brest's winning Stevedore outfit is Company M, S.O.S. Its members came over with Major John O'Neill, Brest Stevedore chief, as Company M, 301st Stevedores, in November, 1917. Their work in the past has won them the praise of General Pershing and General Atterbury, the transportation head, when the general has inspected the port and the officers who have been boosting the contest most heartily—Lieutenant Colonels Stern and Coney and Major Barnard—all acclaim "Old M" the best of its kind in the A.E.F.

Rochefort's success in reaching second place, it should be stated, is due to a large measure to the zeal of the French civilians employed on the American-run docks and to the splendid backing given the Race by the French major and townspeople. Rouen, too, would not have climbed up and nailed down third place had it not been for the help of the French civilians working at the docks—for the port has not a single American Stevedore. Rouen furthermore enjoyed the hearty co-operation of the British, French and Belgian authorities, who did all in their power to help the American unloading job there to put the port on the map.

Some St. Nazaire Records

For the tall-enders, for St. Nazaire, a word of great credit is due in closing. The Stevedores at Camp 4 that port discharged more tonnage than at any other A.E.F. port, and hold the day, week and month records of the A.E.F. Though St. Nazaire never headed the weekly lists of the ports, its spirit was always high and the end saw no falling out in its efficiency. The same might be said with equal justice of the other contenders in the race.

The total tonnage discharged at St. Nazaire during the eight weeks previous to November 3, when the race started, exceeded that of any other port and still stands as an A.E.F. record, despite the competition. "It was absolutely impossible," says Lieutenant Hart, St. Nazaire's contest officer, "for the port to increase her percentage sufficiently above her own record for her to win the race."

SAILORS CAN VISIT A.E.F. BATTLEFIELDS

Many Take Chateau-Thierry
Excursion When on
Leave in Paris

The gobs are taking Chateau-Thierry. Small detachments are pushing on toward Montdidier, and some have even advanced to Rheims.

Some days there are large detachments, some days no men are sent, for it all depends upon the state of mind of the gobs—whether he wants to see the places where his O.D. brothers fought, or would rather spend his leave in Paris. The commanding officer of the Naval Forces in Paris has arranged with the commanding general of the District of Paris to permit all naval personnel desiring to see the famous battlefields to visit them, going from and returning to Paris when they are in the capital on leave.



ADOPTIONS' CLOSE FAILS TO PREVENT INFUX OF FRANCS

Signal Corps Camp, 5000
Strong, Among Final
Parrains of A.E.F.

FUTURE PLAN TAKES SHAPE

Aim Is to Give Children Chance
They Would Have Had If
Father Had Lived

The A.E.F.'s war orphans, 3,444 strong, completed today their first week as a composite, organized family, with father and children doing nicely—so far as the children are concerned, a whole lot more nicely than might, by a normally conservative person, be expected.

The degree to which this likeness might exceed expectations may be indicated by the fact that, at the rather early age of seven days, the A.E.F.'s 3,444-lets already have something laid up in the bank for them against the day that they will need it. Their nest egg, it shall be said at the risk of delving too quickly into franc talk and of scrambling sentiment and finance, totals right now 123,047.40 francs—on top of the 500 francs per child for the first year.

The early arrival of all these francs, and the fractional part thereof, at the office of THE STARS AND STRIPES was more or less unexpected. At any rate it came in sooner and in larger amount than anybody present expected. And its arrival means that the Orphan Department, in acknowledging it, has got to explain, somehow, what expected something of the plan for the future of the A.E.F. war orphan family which has already been outlined broadly but which is not yet ready for presentation in detail.

Just a Leather Pouch

The influx of the francs started when Col. Carl F. Hartman arrived in town with a leather pouch. The leather pouch looked innocent, but when opened and emptied, its contents looked like a Master Signal Electrician's monthly pay. It totaled 78,000 francs.

Col. Hartman is the C.O. of the Signal Corps Replacement Depot which, geographically, includes 14 towns in the vicinity of Com-Cheverny, near Blois. There were 5,000 men in the depot, so that the 78,000 francs represents a per capita average of 15 francs.

After they had raised the amount they got to thinking. They figured that the 78,000 francs would adopt 150 orphans for a year. Also they figured that, on the same basis, it would adopt 15 orphans for ten years and 31 orphans for five years. And they figured that, in view of the end of the fighting and the probability of the French government's being able to help its own orphans, long term adoptions might be better.

This dovetailed with the plan now being

Continued on Page 2

50 CENTIME NOTES FOR ARMY ON RHINE

New One and Two Franc
Bills Also to Replace
French Silver

A new issue of French paper money, 50 centime, one and two franc notes, will be used in paying the American Army of Occupation about Cologne. No French silver will be handed out by American paymasters in Germany.

The French government has contracted to deliver immediately many francs' worth of the new 50 centime, one and two franc notes to the American Army. The paper currency also will be used in paying the French, British and Belgian armies in the occupied zones.

Although chambers of commerce in most of the important cities of France have been issuing fractional paper currency during the war, the small paper notes have not hitherto been utilized as a part of the national currency system. A policy is now being formulated to govern the methods by which American soldiers in Germany, as well as soldiers of France and England, may exchange their French money for marks according to their needs. The difficulty is the fact that the value of the mark in its relation to the dollar, pound and franc has not yet been determined by the financial agents of the countries now engaged in the peace negotiations.

For Other Prisoners

To facilitate payment of American officers who had been prisoners in Germany, the Chief Paymaster's department has set the exchange value of the mark at 238. Officers are entitled to full pay for the period they were held by the enemy, less any payments made to them by Germany under treaty agreement. Enlisted men who were prisoners also will receive their back pay.

Payment of both will be undertaken as soon as final instructions are received from the War Department, but officers are being paid at once for November. Enlisted men may be paid through the preparation of supplemental service records where the original has been lost.

BONDS NOT COMING OVER

The Q.M.C. at Washington will not mail Second Liberty Loan bonds to soldiers in France, according to rules stated on notifications being received by members of the A.E.F. This ruling was based on war-time ocean transportation hazards, and possibly may be changed, A.E.F. Finance Department officials say.

Second Liberty Loan bonds subscribed for by men in France on the allotment plan were paid up on July 31, and the War Department at Washington is now making deliveries in the States by registered mail.

Deliveries are made to the person whom the subscriber had named as payee, but in many cases where records are lost, the name of the person to whom delivery was to be made questioned, names have been mailed to men in France.

BILLETS DE LUXE FOR THIRD ARMY; ASK HANK GOWDY

Doughboys Worry Along
Amid Hardwood Floors
and Heavy Rugs

GENERAL MISSES OPERA

But Coblenz Folk Have Excellent
Excuse for Not Giving Com-
mand Performance

This is the story of the softships of the Third American Army. For the Yankee troops who were assigned to take and hold the Coblenz bridgehead are leading the life of idlers on the Rhine. They are stretching out at night in such billets as they never dreamed of in the days before the armistice. The officers and men are dwelling, all of them, in such comfort as they had not known since last their own front gates swung to behind them. They are living some of them, in such elegance as they had never known before in all their days, nor will again. Every incident and circumstance of their daily existence is tremendously and dramatically different from what it would have been had the war gone on—and January with its rain and snow a-coming on.

The house that shelters the headquarters of the 32nd Division at Rengsdorf is the kind of modern palace our senators build when the Fifth Avenue urge is on them. The 1st Division staff is swarming along at Montabaur in such a strait-laced as you might expect to find planned in a "Town and Country" article under the title "How to Be Beautiful Though an Office Building." Now that the grenade-throwing season is over, the 16th Infantry has moved into a glass house at Oberwinter. Its regimental headquarters is hunking in the salaried of a country club whose windows look down on the magical Rhine which flows by to the strains not of the Lorelei, but of the regimental band at practice.

Not Only Generals

It is probable that when General Douglas MacArthur was dwelling in a fragrant French barn in the Argonne he little guessed that after his Christmas dinner he would have his coffee scented in the sumptuous billiard room of his own castle on the Rhine. He is unlikely ever to forget his present headquarters, and yet he will not remember it quite so vividly (or so fondly) as he will that chalet in St. Benoit where, at the time of the St. Mihiel drive, he scolded the First American Army by setting up the headquarters of his headquarters in the front line—three kilometers ahead of, not behind, his regimental—there to stay till he was literally shelled out.

But not merely generals are at ease. Doughboys of lesser rank—such as privates—are billeted in hotels and cozy houses. Doughboys fresh (as the saying is) from a 300-kilometer hike across Europe can be heard and seen skidding

Continued on Page 2

9x4x3'S HERE IN TIME FOR SECOND A.E.F. CHRISTMAS

Children of France Re-
membered by Many
Yankee Santa Clauses

GERMAN GEESSE DISAPPEAR

Third Army Not Only Part of Am-
erica in Europe to Have
Candle-Lit Trees

With French children cuddled up against befriending Yanks all over France, and with virtually all of their 9x4x3's actually in hand, the A.E.F.'s second Christmas in France passed off with great éclat. Though celebrated 3,000 miles from home, it was in all respects truly American, truly heartening, absolutely satisfying.

There were few men who did not receive their 9x4x3 boxes from home in time for the great day. A week prior to Christmas fully 80 per cent of those boxes had been turned over by the Military Postal and Express Service, the regulating stations at the front, and practically the whole of the remaining 20 per cent reached their destinations within the week that followed.

Fifty-five carloads of the little paste-board packages were sent up to the front from Brest alone. Twenty-seven were sent out of St. Nazaire and 12 more from Bordeaux. One of the Christmas package boats got in a bit late, but its contents were unloaded in record time, and if there is any member of the A.E.F. whose label was correctly addressed and who did not leave his station without furnishing a clear forwarding address who did not get his Christmas package at least by yesterday, the M.P.E.S. would like to know it.

St. Nazaire Typical

It is obviously impossible to chronicle here all the Christmas activities of the A.E.F., but what happened down at St. Nazaire is typical of what happened in thousands of towns stretched all the way from Gascony and the near-Spanish border right up into Rhenish Prussia.

At St. Nazaire the Yanks had 10,000 of their young French friends as guests, with real gifts called off real Christmas trees by real Santa Clauses. Bachelors who have been over here since August, 1917, erected a mammoth tree in their camp grounds and invited in all the children of the countryside until their happy faces filled the camp, and the event became the talk of the town. Fruits, candy and clothes fairly rained off that tree.

At Camp 1 in St. Nazaire, 15,000 Yanks awaiting homebound boats were hosts to hundreds of children. They even forewent their issue candy to deck up the tree properly, and put on a Punch and Judy show, and made their young friends squeal and cheer with glee. As the debarkation process is to boom in earnest from now on, that Christmas at the debarkation camp furnished those Yanks with practically their last memories of France, and precious memories they were indeed.

In the Leave Areas

In the various leave areas at the A.E.F.'s disposal, all the way from St. Malo on the Brittany coast to the warm shore of the Riviera, some 25,000 Yanks spent the day in celebration, song and reminiscence.

Geese were the main features of the Christmas celebration of the Army of Occupation, many a comely frau exchanging her long-fatted fowl for the soap which the Yanks produced in abundance. Large, stolid, typically German geese were the mainstays of many a mess sergeant along the Rhine and behind and beyond the Rhine. They were the only high-lifted animals of Germany with the Sultrian, does not thrive on German soil.

Every man in France and Germany should have received a Christmas package from the Y.M.C.A. unless he went out of his way to dodge it. Last Friday Y packages for the whole Third Army—including 80,000,000 cigarettes—were already at Metz, Trier and other railheads ready for distribution.

Last night the President dined with King George of England at Buckingham Palace. The King, however, is the guest of the King and Queen. It is, by the way, the first time that that office has ever housed an American president as guest. Tonight the program provides for a dinner to the President, tendered by the Lord Mayor of London in the name of the British community. The President will visit Manchester, the heart of industrial England.

FLOUR BAG SCRAPINGS USED TO STUFF DOLLS

Best of it Goes for Poultry
Feed, Rest to Toy
Shops

It's quite some distance, all told, from Coblenz, say, to the place reserved for light-colored, blue-eyed dolls under a Christmas tree somewhere in the States, but Uncle Sam, through the medium of the salvage department at Tours, bridges that tremendous span with all the thoroughness and wisdom borne of the thoroughness of lighting—and saving—on all his little points.

Take that flour sack there, the one lying at the mess sergeant's feet. Its contents have just been emptied on behalf of the troops holding the Rhine bridgehead, or any bridgehead anywhere. There is a little flour left in the bottom of the sack, and there is a lot of it asked on the sides.

That sack, with several million others, goes to the salvage station and is there fed into a big hopper which steadily pounds out all the flour and cleans the bag.

The flour dust proper is carefully gathered and sold for poultry feed. The rest of it, much mixed with lint, is sold to make a kind of plaster used in doll-making.

And who can tell, in this era of coincidences, but that little Louise on Christmas morning did not receive her doll counterpart from Daddy across the seas made of flour from the very bag out of which he had eaten hot cakes some months before?

PRESIDENT TAKES HIS FIRST LEAVE AS A.E.F. MEMBER

Goes to London for Con-
ference With British
Statesmen

CHRISTMAS WITH HIS ARMY

Week in France Occupied by In-
formal Conversations With
Allied Leaders

Today sees President Wilson in London. After spending Christmas with the A.E.F. in the area about Chaumont and Langres, he left France yesterday, arriving at Calais in the morning and reaching the British capital in the afternoon. He will return to France early next week.

Mr. Wilson left Paris for Chaumont at midnight Tuesday, arriving at the A.E.F.'s General Headquarters town the following morning. There he was met by General Pershing and conducted to the Hotel de Ville of Chaumont, where a brief ceremony which included speeches by the mayor and the prefect of the department of Haute-Marne was gone through with. This concluded, he moved with General Pershing and the French regional commander to the reviewing ground near Langres.

The big feature of his Christmas morning was the review of about 10,000 Yanks in the vicinity of Langres.

The President next motored to the headquarters of the 28th Division at Montigny-le-Roi, had Christmas dinner in an empty base hospital fixed up as a mess shack, visited more Yanks in billets, and generally chummed around with the Army. Imagine the doughboys' surprise on hearing that their Chief actually used the well-known issue mess kit.

The troops that passed before him included one battalion of the 6th Division, one from the 20th, one each from the 20th, the 77th, the 80th and the 82nd; artillery from the 77th Division, and two troops from the 6th Cavalry, plus auxiliary forces, such as ammunition and supply trains and the like.

The President delivered an address to some troops in the neighborhood of the village of Illmes.

About 3:30 in the afternoon he arrived back at Chaumont, where he attended a brief reception at General Pershing's chateau, meeting a number of high French and American officers. Six o'clock that evening saw him again on his special train bound for Calais.

With the President on his visit to the so-called "old training area" were Mrs. Wilson, Rear Admiral Cary T. Grayson, Miss Benham, Mrs. Wilson's secretary, and Messrs. Ciano and Sweeney, the President's confidential secretaries, Ambassador and Mme. Jusserand, General Harbo and a number of aides completed the party.

Getting Ready for Peace

The President's work during the week just past has been largely occupied with the informal conversations with Allied statesmen which constitute the necessary preliminaries to the formal discussions relative to the approaching peace conference. Already he has done a great deal of work, and seen a large number of French and American views on the great problems to be discussed at the conference he wished to get at first hand. Besides King Victor Emmanuel of Italy, M. Clemenceau, French Premier, and M. Pichon, French foreign minister, he has conferred with Lord Balfour, British Ambassador to France, with Count Romanovsky, Spanish Premier, with Signor Orlando and Baron Sonnino, Italian Premier and foreign minister respectively, and numerous others. In England he is to confer with David Lloyd George, Prime Minister, with Arthur Balfour, head of the British Foreign Office, who visited the United States a year and a half ago as head of the British mission—and with Andrew Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Last night the President dined with King George of England at Buckingham Palace. The King, however, is the guest of the King and Queen. It is, by the way, the first time that that office has ever housed an American president as guest. Tonight the program provides for a dinner to the President, tendered by the Lord Mayor of London in the name of the British community. The President will visit Manchester, the heart of industrial England.

To Visit Mother's Home

Sunday the President will make a family pilgrimage, in strictest privacy, to the little Wesleyan chapel where his maternal grandfather preached in the little Wesleyan chapel more than 100 years ago. He will visit there the house where his mother was born, and generally renew his ties with the old city. That completed, he will return to London to look after her informal conferences and then entrain for a channel port to return to France.

From the point of view of the A.E.F., perhaps the most interesting of his acts during the week just past was the visit which the President made on Sunday morning to the American Hospital at Chaumont, just outside Paris. There he saw, shook hands with and talked with every one of the 1,200 Yanks who are now being nursed back to health there. He went out intending to stay an hour. He stayed four.

In the afternoon, the President visited the French hospital at Val de Grace, near Paris, where a number of American wounded are being taken care of. "I just want to go in and visit the boys and have a chat with them," was the way the President introduced himself at Neuilly. Through the wards he strolled, stopping to chat often to sit down on a cot and talk familiarly with the cot's inmate.

"We hope to have you back soon with us," he told a number of men, with a smile and a pat on the back. "I wish you the best of luck and a speedy recovery."

Private Thomas Wilson was one of the men whom the President met in his trips from ward to ward. And to Pri-

ST. NAZAIRE SENDS 10,000 BACK HOME; PAPER WORK HUMS

Christmas Day Sees
Transports Well on Way
Westward

CLERICAL DETAILS GALORE

G.H.Q. Bulletin and G.O. Give In-
structions on Records Still
to Be Cleaned Up

Christmas week saw thousands of American soldiers sail for home. Christmas Day itself found thousands of them on the high seas, with the prows of their ships, if not gaudily, lit with transports pointing their noses at the setting sun. The port of St. Nazaire alone was the scene of embarkation of 10,000 troops, the largest number that have yet set out westward from the landing place of the first expedition a year ago June.

At the same time, G.H.Q. has made public in two announcements a long series of instructions, the import of which is "Hurry up that paper work." One of these, Bulletin 59, begins with this statement, so important that it is printed in capital letters:

Organization commanders serving with the American Expeditionary Forces in Europe whose organizations are not scheduled to return to the United States within two months of the date of this bulletin are authorized to suspend action until their arrival in the United States.

Lots of Paper Work Details
The bulletin outlines in detail the steps necessary to clear up questions of allotments, insurance, service record notations, new forms, court martial charges and a mass of other details.

The second announcement, G.O. 224, is concerned with terms for the monthly return issued by the Adjutant General and systems of recording data for companies, regiments, headquarters, posts, camps, divisions, departments, corps and armies.

Meanwhile paper work and all sailings for home continue. The steamers Ryndam and Princess Matoka carried most of the troops which formed St. Nazaire's record. The homegoers were about evenly divided between wounded and combatants.

The steamer Antigone took 2,500 men, members of Artillery and Aviation units, including many aviators who had been in France since June, 1917. Among the Princess Matoka's passengers was Col. J. N. Goodwyn, Stevedore chief of St. Nazaire. Colonel Goodwyn suffered a complete nervous breakdown following the furious activity of the port since the arrival of the first expedition.

Sailings from Brest included the steamer George Washington, which brought President Wilson to France. She left with troops two days after her arrival.

Meeting steamers are getting great receptions on the other side. New York tooted sirens and whistles in regular armistice style when the Mauretania docked recently with troops from England.

General Staff Officers Arrive
The machinery relative to the departure of troops from St. Nazaire will be supervised by two General Staff officers, who have just been sent to the port by Gen. Pershing. These officers are Lt. Col. C. Burnett and Lt. Col. J. J. Johnson, the former being senior officer and Chief of Staff, G.I., for St. Nazaire.

They have just located in St. Nazaire and established an office in base headquarters. They will have entire charge, under the Commander-in-Chief, of the billeting of troops at St. Nazaire, pending their sailing.

For each thousand men who return to the United States the following Y.M.C.A. supplies will be put on the transport:

One motion picture machine, 20 reels, one or two Victrolas, one folding organ, 300 song sheets, six rope quilts, 75 checkered games, 50 sets of dominoes, five sets of chess, some musical instruments, jazz band, one stereopticon and slides, four boxing gloves and medicine ball.

Five thousand sheets of writing paper, two quarts fountain pen ink, two gross pens, two gross pencils, one jar paste, 2,000 postcards, four gross gormidical soap, two blackboards, one gross buttons, one-half gross needles, one-half gross thread, telegraph blanks, General Foch's message, two Y.M.C.A. banners.

Five cases A.L.A. books, 100 magazines, 125 "Stars and Stripes," 130 "Association Men," educational pamphlets, 100 song books, 100 New Testaments, 10 Bibles, 40 youth Bibles, "decision cards," Y membership tickets, religious pamphlets.

For the sick and wounded, one case lemons on each transport, and more on the transports for wounded, three gross bouillon tubes, chocolate, cigarettes, enos salts, chewing gum, lemon drops.

THE SERGEANT AND TINY TIM

Ever since the sergeant was five years old he had observed Christmas Day by reading Dickens' "The Christmas Carol." It began when he used to hear his father read it aloud under the evening lamp and continued when he could lie in front of the fire and spell the words out for himself. He might forget this tribal custom till Christmas came, but there was the book always at hand on the shelf. This until Christmas approached in 1917, and he found himself in Brittany with December waning fast and not a sign of a copy in the outfit nor a trace of a translation in the little village. Then, by a freak of circumstance, he found himself shifted just before Christmas to Paris, and, slipping down to one of the shops on the Rue de Rivoli, he possessed himself of the sacred book.

Now he is on the Rhine. There started him in the face the prospect of having to read the Christmas story in Germany. It was bad enough to start out like this: "Marley was tot, damit wullen wir anfangen." It was worse to discover that: "Der alte Marley war so tot wie ein Totenpfahl." The last straw was to hear Tiny Tim give this heathenish benediction: "Gott segne jeden von uns."

But it had to be gone through with. As for the rest of Herr Dickens, it can wait till we get home. The sergeant has no mind to peruse "The Pickwickian" for instance. Think of having to sit quietly when Sam Weller is made to say "Ganz recht." Instead of "Very well, sir!"

LUXEMBOURG TAKES A LAST LOOK AT THEM



The tail end of the German invasion trailing home through the capital of the little duchy just ahead of the vanguard of the Third American Army.

BAGGAGE WILL BE RETURNED TO U.S. ALONG WITH OWNER

Effort to Have Soldier and
Property Sail on Same
Transport

SPECIAL SERVICE FORMED

Gievres Depot Alone Has 250,000
Barrack Bags Belonging to En-
listed Personnel of A.E.F.

Although there are several million trunks and barrack bags in France belonging to officers and men of the A.E.F., and hundreds of thousands of pieces of baggage are in storage at places distant from the stations of its owners, practically all baggage will be returned to the States at the same time as its owner goes, and, so far as practicable, on the same boat.

This is the announcement of the Baggage Service, newly formed as a part of the Q.M.C., which has started to collect complete information on all the baggage of members of the A.E.F.

The Baggage Service expects to identify and cause the return to owners or their relatives of thousands of pieces of unclaimed baggage, in both Army and private storage.

As a part of its task, the Baggage Service will take care of 250,000 barrack bags belonging to enlisted men and 25,000 pieces of officers' baggage, mostly trunks, now in storage at the baggage depot at Gievres. This represents roughly 15 per cent of the Army's personal baggage in France.

Baggage in Private Storage
Collection of baggage in private storage will be one of the hardest parts of the new work. Every large hotel in Paris and at many other American centers is jammed with luggage of officers, much of it incompletely labeled. In addition, one American express company has more than 10,000 pieces stored in France, and an English concern is caring for 18,000. Authority has been asked to permit the Baggage Service to take charge of unclaimed baggage in private storage, to pay charges accumulated and to hold the baggage subject to collection of such charges paid.

One thousand carloads of baggage belonging to American divisions which landed at channel ports, Le Havre particularly, are now on railroad sidings in the district near Calais.

The baggage near Calais, as well as at many other points, accumulated when the United States began its speeding up of troops policy last spring. In many cases divisions moved so rapidly to the front and have moved so often since that their baggage has never since overtaken them. During the whole series of gigantic campaigns of summer and fall, baggage transportation facilities were decidedly impaired.

Information Is Sought

Official requests have been forwarded to zone majors, town majors, hospital commanding officers and other officers in charge of districts or units where baggage is stored asking that information concerning all such baggage may be forwarded to the Baggage Service.

Hospitals are also asked to report on the location of the baggage of all sick and wounded men now patients, so that this baggage may be collected and available when the patients return to the United States.

The Graves Registration Service is co-operating with the new Baggage Service to insure return to their relatives in the States of the baggage of soldiers listed as dead. All casualty lists are checked and verified. The Effects Bureau of the G.R.S. at St. Nazaire lists all property of deceased soldiers and turns it over to the Baggage Service for disposition.

Under the terms of G.O. 62, Hq. S.O.S., the Baggage Service will establish depots and shipping points for baggage at base ports and inland points in France, and a central storage and distributing point in the United States. A central baggage office has been established at Gievres, and will handle all inquiries from officers and men.

Baggage of officers and men belonging to an organization ordered to return to the States will be collected and shipped to the organization when called for by the organization commander. Casualties ordered to return to the States will arrange with the Central Baggage Office, A.P.O. 713, for the collection and shipment of their baggage. Other owners of baggage not coming in the two foregoing classifications are expected to write to the Central Baggage Office, designating the location and disposition of their property.

Unidentified baggage in A.E.F. storage will be opened under the supervision of a commissioned officer of the

IF YOUR BAGGAGE IS LOST

All members of the A.E.F. in doubt as to the whereabouts of their baggage are asked to communicate with the Baggage Service, Gievres (A.P.O. 713), giving name, rank, original and present organization, complete description of articles and telling when and where the baggage was last seen or heard of.

Any officer or enlisted man in custody of baggage and uncertain as to its disposition is asked to notify the Baggage Service, also.

Baggage Service to ascertain the name of the owner.

All the 250,000 barrack bags stored at Gievres already have been opened and all government property in them removed as salvage.

Lost Baggage Bureau

It is emphasized, however, that the Lost Baggage Bureau, D.G.T., will continue to operate insofar as baggage lost in transit by rail or water is concerned. Such baggage remaining undelivered after a period of one month will be transferred to the Baggage Service (Q.M.C.). The Lost Baggage Bureau will constantly inform the Central Baggage Service of the baggage in possession of the former.

In general, the new Baggage Service will have complete charge of baggage arrangements, which hitherto have varied widely with different organizations. In addition to the baggage stored at Gievres, many divisions had maintained district dumps, and there are numerous baggage stores of organizations at base ports.

Telephone Central 96 16
BARCLAY
18 & 20 Ave. de l'Opéra, PARIS.
TAILOR - OUTFITTER
GLOVE SPECIALIST
SPECIAL MILITARY CATALOGUE SENT POST FREE

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE WAR RELIEF COMMITTEE
Has opened reading, writing and rest rooms at
3 Avenue de l'Opéra, Paris.
These rooms are open daily from 9 a.m. to 10 p.m. and all Soldiers and Sailors of the Allied Forces are cordially welcome at all times. The Christian Science Monitor, other publications of the Society, the Bible and the Text Book of Christian Science, "Science and Health" with "Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, will be furnished free by the Committee to any Soldier or Sailor of the Allied Armies upon request.
3 AVENUE DE L'OPERA.

Thoroughly Reliable TRENCH COATS
interlined oil skin and heavy fleece to button in
Can be obtained from
MACDOUGAL & Co.
1 bis RUE AUBER, PARIS
American Military Tailors
WRITE FOR FULL DESCRIPTION AND PRICES

DRILLS TAPS DIES etc
HIGH SPEED CARBON STEEL
MACHINE TOOLS

THE BUTTEROSI SYNDICATE
BUREAU: MASSENET 127, 145 AVENUE MALAKOFF, PARIS
BRANCHES: NANTES 23, RUE DES ARTS
CRETEIL 25, AVENUE LOURNAINE

CLOTHES DO NOT MAKE THE SOLDIER

But They Do Make a Lot of
Difference to Women,
Even in War

They're all the same, the women, the world over, and even in this man's war. Witness, for instance, the little feminine flurry that nearly added gray hairs to the military chiefs holding forth at the American Salvage depot at Tours. Clothes did it—as usual.

There came from some mysterious sources a few thousand yards of cream white cloth. It was the drill and it may not. It isn't canvas or silk or gingham. That much is certain to the very lay, masculine mind. Moreover, it wasn't O.D., nor anything resembling military fish, flesh or good red herring expressed in terms of Army clothing.

What to do with it? That, as Mr. Hamlet once succinctly pointed out, was the question.

And then from some mysterious, forgotten corner of the mind the idea leaped forth—and it was the idea of a genius—that the stuff might be made over into natty, cute, becoming uniforms for the women in the clothing department. Fine! The thing was done. But—

There were whisperings, faint but mighty, at the colonel's office door. There were protests, tales of slighting, as if some one might be sore.

Why be partial, echoes echoed, why not give us all a hood?

And the colonel, ever watchful, heard—and smiled—and understood.

And that's why all the women at the American Salvage Depot at Tours are going to get those nifty uniforms.

The Quartermaster Casual Camp at Chateau de Loir will be known in future as Camp Clayton in honor of the late Colonel Clayton T. Clayton, Q.M.C., who was killed May 30 while on duty as Quartermaster of the First Division. The change in name is made in G.O. 64, Headquarters, S.O.S.

J. COQUILLOT
BOOT MAKER
PARIS and SAUMUR
BOOTS and PUTTEES to order
Large ASSORTMENT ready made.
75, Av. des Champs Elysees, Paris.

GOOD YEAR
The Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co.
LEXAN, OHIO, U. S. A.
The purpose of this office is to assist our customers in the selection of tires. If you are an employee at the time of your entering the service, send your address to:
The Goodyear Information Bureau
17 Place St. Florentin, Paris
(Near the Place de la Concorde)
CALL WHEN YOU CAN.

The Allies' Victory will soon
low MR. LOTTI, who has
been mobilized since the begin-
ning of the war, to assume the per-
sonal management of his hotel,
"THE LOTTI,"
which has been known since the
opening, in 1913, as the "Paris
Home" for the best society:

Theatre Albert I
64 Rue du Rocher, St. Lazare
(Métro: Europe-Villiers)
Every evening at 8:30, the show
"GENERAL POST"
by A. L. Harold Tapp.
Special Matinee every Thursday at 2:30.
In active preparation,
"TWELFTH NIGHT"
starting to be booked at T.E.A. Information
Bureau, 4 Rue Edmond VIEL, Tél. Call. 65-35.

**STORAGE & FORWARDING
OF BAGGAGE, ETC.**
To All Parts of the World.
PITT & SCOTT LTD.
47 Rue Cambon, Paris
and at
LONDON, NEW YORK, etc.

**GRANDS MAGASINS DU
LOUVRE**
—PARIS—
EVERYTHING MORE TASTEFUL AND
CHEAPER THAN ELSEWHERE
**COSTUMES
FURS - COATS
TROUSSEAUX**
for Women, Men and Children
DURING THE WHOLE MONTH OF DECEMBER
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS
INTERPRETERS FOR ALL LANGUAGES

Take Home Souvenirs of the Reconquered Regions
By means of the fully-equipped box containing everything
necessary for taking, developing, and fixing photographs.
The complete box with camera, 4 1/2 x 6, sent postpaid.
See before catalogue. LEFFEVRE Ltd., 6 Rue Mayenne, Paris

CREDIT COMMERCIAL DE FRANCE
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT
28 Rue du 4-SEPTEMBRE, PARIS
Special Banking Facilities for American
Expeditionary Force Throughout France.
Christmas Remittances by Cable or
Mail to all Parts of the U. S. A.
Deposit Checking Accounts Opened.
Among our many Branches and Correspondents in the
principal towns throughout France are the following:
BRANCHES
LYONS: 19 Rue de la République.
MARSEILLES: 11 Rue St. Fortel.
NICE: 1 Rue Gubernatis.
BORDEAUX: 8 Rue d'Orléans.
(Banque de Bordeaux)
LIMOGES: Banque de Bordeaux.
CORRESPONDENTS
BREST: Société Bretonne de Crédit et de Dépôts.
CHARENTON: Varn Berre & Co.
LE HAVRE: Crédit Havrais.
NANCY: Société Na. de Crédit Industriel
et de Dépôts.
ROUEN: Compagnie d'Escompte de Rouen.
ST. NAZAIRE: Crédit de l'Ouest.
TOURS: Crédit de l'Ouest.
SAVE ME IN SECURING YOUR PAY by instructing Quartermaster
on your endorsed Pay Voucher to assign Pay Checks direct to your credit with
CREDIT COMMERCIAL DE FRANCE; we notify you when received.

MICHELIN
When you get back to the good
old U.S.A. remember the fighting
help you have had from the good
old MICHELIN TIRES
MICHELIN & Co. Clermont-Ferrand (France)
MICHELIN TIRE CO. PLYMOUTH (N.Y.), U.S.A.
MICHELIN TIRE CO. Fulham Road - London

**Boys, We Are
Here!**
Adams Chiclets
Adams Pepsin
Adams Spearmint
Adams Black Jack
Adams Yucatan
Beeman's Pepsin
Adams California Fruit
ADAMS
Pure Chewing Gum

FLOOD OF SALVAGE HITS A.E.F. DEPOTS AS FIGHTING ENDS

**Junk of Battlefield Being
Turned into Dollars for
Uncle Sam**

BOOTS RENOVATED, 59 CTS.

**Personnel at Tours Plant Is 6,166,
Including 4,404 Women and
981 Enlisted Men**

Down at Tours they didn't expect the regular after-armistice deluge of salvage until long after the first of the year. But Yanks seem to be as good as polishing up as they are at fighting, and that is why the American Salvage Depot is one of the busiest spots in the A.E.F. right now.

Every man and woman is working at top speed, every machine at full blast, and it is estimated that it will be months before the plant has transformed all the old junk of the battlefields into dollars and cents on the right side of Uncle Sam's ledger.

The following figures indicate the pronounced growth of the salvage output within the past few months, not only at Tours, but all over the S.O.S.:

In August the total value of salvage materials amounted to \$3,000,000, while in October there was restored to service more than \$5,000,000 worth of clothing, shoes, rubber goods, canvas, webbing materials and metals. In addition to this, there was salvaged from the battlefields and put back immediately into use or sent to depots for resupply \$4,000,000 worth of property. The item of ammunition alone involved \$4,000,000, which makes a grand total for October of more than \$16,000,000—over half a million dollars daily.

The grand A.E.F. total for November, when completed, ought to exceed October's by a good round margin, for the signatures on the armistice were scarcely dry before the salvage crews up the line blew the lid clear off and flooded the salvage depots to such a degree that an embargo on cars had to be ordered.

November Figures for Tours

The November figures for Tours are in and are even more remarkable: Clothing amounted to \$10,335,236.01; metal, \$5,556,015.50; canvas and webbing, \$1,551,134.40; leather and harness, \$1,246,420.34; shoes, \$3,556,259; and rubber goods (boots, arctic, raincoats, etc.), \$1,200,225.22.

Improved methods and new equipment, much of it devised on the spot, are no longer novelties at the depot. The rubber goods department, for instance, there was the day back home, not so very long ago, when a boot that was worn through the heel, sole, or had an L tear in it was reckoned as scrap. The rubber goods department at Tours started out to salvage these boots by means of cold cement, but cold cement is unsatisfactory, especially when the fabric in the sole is gone. So it was decided to try vulcanization on a broad scale. A Paris chemist was consulted to save time, for the compound was known, and experiments brought forth the formula desired. And now, when the boots come out of the plant, with the fabric rebuilt and with brand-new rubber heels and soles, they are just as good as the day they came out of the factory new.

There is also in the boot department an ingenious drying device. At first the boots were dried by being suspended upside down over a fire, but this was unsatisfactory, because it drove the moisture further into the lining rather than drying it up. A hollow peg was devised with a form at the top over which the boot was fitted. Hot air then was forced up through the peg, forming a circulation and thoroughly drying the inside.

It has been estimated that it only costs 59 cents now to renovate a pair of boots.

Better Than New Article

Shelter halves also got thorough treatment, and so do raincoats, while it is the proud boast of this department that when a Lyster bag goes out of the salvage depot it is in much better shape, in many cases, than when it entered the Government service. Its holes and tears are basted and pasted and cemented and otherwise solidly sealed, and it is then given a generous quantity of cement lining to make it thoroughly waterproof.

The clothing department is another part of the salvage depot at Tours which is increasing steadily in production, and there is a chart hanging on the walls of the office which shows that this increased production is actually being attained with a smaller percentage of personnel than was on hand last summer.

How is it done? Partly by arranging the tables so that the articles will not have to be handled so frequently; partly by the introduction of the piece-work system; partly by putting the women into uniforms; partly by increasing the number of overseers; partly by putting the sturdiest and most intelligent operators on the power machines; and partly by lowering the tables at which the women sat. This not only obviated constant reaching, but enabled the forewomen to ascertain just how much work was being carried out.

More Work in Afternoon

Incidentally, an hourly record is kept on the number of garments turned out, and this shows that more work is done in the afternoon than in the morning. The record was set late in November, when the women repaired, sized, classified and packed 2,370 pieces between 3 and 4 p. m.

Right now the canvas and webbing department is swamped. Every soldier is provided with a haversack, a cartridge belt and a canteen cover, so that there are unlimited numbers of these, not to mention leggings, medical packs and belts.

In this department it is especially noticeable that salvaged articles go through several cycles of renovation. They go out, stay a few months, and then back they come—and out they go.

Rags from clothing, scraps of old shoes and leather dust from the shoe department, scraps of rubber and rubber coat material, pieces of leather from the harness branch, and pieces of canvas from the canvas branch are sold in large lots to the highest bidder. The woolen clothing rags are shredded and the product used over again for making cloth. Cotton rags which are too poor for other uses are torn and used in paper making.

The Tours salvage depot in November had a personnel of 26 officers, 981 enlisted men, 757 male civilians and 4,404 female civilians, a total of 6,166.

HENRY'S PAL TO HENRY

**SHOWING THAT THE HELMET MARKET THESE DAYS
AIN'T WHAT IT USED TO BE**



I offered to trade him 14 minnewefers and a steamroller

Germany, Dec. 21, 1918.
Regates Heindrick. Well Henry I guess you ain't missing much because your outfit didn't get no chance to come along into Germany. That time we marched them 31 kilometers in 14 hours ain't got nothing on this trip.

That's all we do Henry is like and he balled out by second looks etc. for not having our coat buttoned or something. Only we get to stop in a German town once in a while like tonight and give the Prussians the once over. We are in now what the Boches call Trier and what is on the map Treves.

Well Henry Buck and me slipped off tonight after treat and went up town. But we didn't have much fun because we are both destitute. We spent all the pennings we had for a shave and Buck nearly got his throat cut by the barber.

Buck had a big hand grenade in his pocket so if somebody started something he could defend us and while the barber was shaving him Bucks hand grenade dropped out of his lip pocket on the floor and the barber kind of flinched when he seen it and cut a awful nick in Bucks windpipe. But of course he didn't mean to do it.

Well Henry I guess the people here kind of think a lot of us all right although they don't show it much. They are awful after American souvenirs.

This p.m. after we got shaved me and Buck was standing on the sidewalk up town and Buck pulls out his handkerchief to blow his nose with and he dropped something else out of his pocket which was only a little piece of soap and there was about a dozen people tried to get hold of it all at once.

Speaking of souvenirs Henry there is a German soldier here who has got a Prussian general's spiked helmet which he wants to sell for only 20 marks which is swanzig mark when you kind of inhale it like a German. It is sure cheap. I all ready got some other spiked helmets which I got back at the next town for only 2 marks but I am going to have this general's helmet if I have to kill the co. clerk.

Well Henry so long for this time and maybe I will write tomorrow if I get the helmet. But I guess they ain't much chance of that when you are destitute.

So long,
S. T. B.

Germany, Dec. 22, 1918.

Dear Henry. Well I ain't got the helmet yet but I am going to pretty soon if the mess sergeant keeps his promise to loan me the 20 marks like he said he would.

Of course since the pay master got bumped off that time like everybody says he did there ain't much chance of me paying him back very soon but that ain't worrying me none Henry if I can just get this helmet before some other gink does.

It is just like the one the kisser himself wears and is just as good to I bet. The bird who owns it was around to see me again this a.m. I hope we don't leave for Coblenz tomorrow like we are supposed to do unless I get this helmet. I will have it tomorrow maybe Henry. From your pal,
S. T. B.

Germany, Dec. 23, 1918.

Friend Henry. Well Henry we ain't going till tomorrow but I guess I won't have that helmet. This a.m. I hit up the mess sergt. for the 20 and he gave it to me and I got off after mess and went down to the barracks where this German is at and before I got there I met the mess sergt. himself coming up the street with this fancy helmet in his hand and I was pretty fussy about it because I had been planning on it right along.

Well Henry he didn't buy it at all. He traded for it to this German for only one little cake of soap with which I used to wash the pans with this a.m. when I was on K.P. Can you beat that Henry?

I guess it wasn't because them people wanted Bucks soap he dropped for a souvenir but because like the mess sergt. told me there ain't no soap in Germany because they had to use it all with which to make shells with or something.

If I had of known that Henry I would of had enough soap stored up to buy a store with or something etc. because if one piece of soap like that is worth 20 marks a hole case would be worth a lot.

Well I offered to trade him 14 minnewefers and a steam roller which I traded a Boche out of with only a can of tobacco and which he could use all right to haul his stove around with etc. but he wouldn't do it and went off laughing like he was sick.

The steam roller is setting out by our co. hrs. and if he wants to use it for anything he will never get it.

Well Henry I am going over and see how much soap I can find and I will write to you later.

Your pal,
S. T. B.

Germany, Dec. 23, 1918.

Pal Henry. Well Henry I guess I am going to be in bad with a certain sekund lost that has just come to our co. if he finds out what went with his soap.

This morning I went over to the kitchen to see if I could rustle a couple of bars of soap and I met the old Top himself coming out of the kitchen with some soap which was all there was. And he said if I said anything he would tend to me. Of course Henry you know what that means all right. I know he would all right because he has done it before. So of course I ain't going to say anything.

But the Top is a pretty good scout at that because he says for me to kind of snoop around the new looks billet and see if he had any soap. Well Henry I sneaked around all right and I found a

HOMESICKNESS IS NOT RHEUMATISM

**So Don't Try to Make the
Army Doctor Believe
It Is**

Flat feet that weathered months and months of war with the A.E.F. suddenly became an acute infirmity when the armistice was signed. Soldiers who had been suffering from wartime colds developed unbearable pains in the chest shortly after firing ceased along the front. Rheumatic pains began to twinge the joints of buck privates about the same time, but medical officers handling sick call usually found that the rheumatism, flat feet or suspected tuberculosis had complications of homesickness or "prossing business" responsibilities back in the States.

Baffling Spells of Dizziness

Sympathetic but professionally skeptical medical officers confronted by daily-increasing parades of the near-halt have been overworking stethoscopes in running down symptoms. Elusive pains and baffling spells of dizziness have been put under the "third degree" by conscientious examiners, who have been listening to a series of recitals of symptoms that would bring joy to the man who

AU CHAPEAU ROUGE
DYEING
Improved Cleaning for the Army and Ambulances
80 Bd Hausmann, Tel. Central 71.63
120 Rue Lafayette, Tel. Nord 61.41
PARIS

INVESTMENTS
LIBERTY BONDS
JENKS, GWYNNE & CO.
(N. Y. Stock Exchange
Members of N. Y. Cotton Exchange
Chicago Board of Trade)
15 Broad St. N. Y. City

—ON THE FRONT LINE—

Chocolates & Candies
Made by
WALLACE & CO., NEW YORK
For the American Expeditionary Forces
ASK FOR
"CANDIES OF CHARACTER"
at your canteen

LYONS
GRAND NOUVEL HOTEL
11 Rue Gröle
Favorite Stopping Place of American Officers
Rooms from 6 to 30 francs

MADE IN THE U. S. A.
REIS
UNDERWEAR

Max Schling
Flowers
can be sent to
anyone at
HOME
for any occasion
**NOW OR AT
ANY TIME**
DELIVERED any place in
the United States within
two hours after receipt of
your order or within 24
hours. Send remittances through
the American Express Co. Your order
will be called at once and then tele-
graphed to its destination.
Cable Address: SCHLING, New York
MAX SCHLING, Inc.
The flower shop of New York
785 FIFTH AVE., Cor. 60th Street
NEW YORK

Blade Economy
And as a consequence Steel Conservation—
and the highest quality of steel at that

The AutoStop Razor
AutoStop Safety Razor Company
345 Fifth Avenue, New York
London Paris Toronto
On sale all over the world

writes the testimonials for the "advertising medical profession" back in the States.
"The hard part about it all is that we want to be strictly fair to every man," said one medical officer in a headquarters town. "The percentage of men who are really trying to work us perhaps is small, but in many cases we find that these men have been in France relatively a short time. We think that to allow them to return to the States on a comparatively trivial ailment is unfair to the great majority of men who have been in France for long periods and are still carrying on uncomplainingly. It's the same principle of a man showing his way into the head of a mess line instead of waiting his turn."

TO BALANCE SERVICE TERMS

A bulletin issued by the Transportation Department, Hq. S.O.S., states that officers of this department, among whom are many of the most prominent railroad executives in the United States, will be relieved from duty in France under a policy that will balance the length of service in France with the character of the service and the relative importance of the officer's war duties and the need for his services in civil life.

HOTEL
CONTINENTAL
3 Rue de Castiglione, PARIS

DELPARK
NEW YORK
Underwear Soft Collars
Pajamas Handkerchiefs
MADE IN THE U.S.A.

Holeproof Hosiery
HOLEPROOFS, at twice the price, would be economy, because they cutwear average hosiery 2 to 1.
Holeproof Hosiery Company
Milwaukee, Wisconsin
Holeproof Hosiery Co. of Canada, Ltd., London, Can.
Holeproof Hosiery Co. 16 Church Alley, Liverpool, Eng.

Prophy-lactic Tooth Brush
The tufted bristles thoroughly clean every part of every tooth.
A Clean Tooth Never Decays

Blade Economy
And as a consequence Steel Conservation—
and the highest quality of steel at that

The AutoStop Razor
The AutoStop Razor is the only safety razor which sharpens its own blades. For this reason its blades last on an average much longer than those of other razors. We have for years guaranteed 500 smooth cool shaves from every 12 blades. Without stropping this razor will shave as well as any unstropped blade can. The stropping feature in the AutoStop Razor insures smooth clean shaving such as is obtained by the first class barber, and as a consequence lengthens the life of the blade.

The AutoStop Razor
AutoStop Safety Razor Company
345 Fifth Avenue, New York
London Paris Toronto
On sale all over the world

THE HOT SPRINGS OF ARKANSAS EXTENDS ITS GREETINGS TO THE A.E.F.

AMERICA'S GREATEST HEALTH-RESORT THE YEAR AROUND

The Army and Navy Hospital of the U.S. Government Located There.
Owned and Controlled by the United States Government.
Hot Springs with its curative waters is always open to you with its wonderful hotels and mountain drives and delightful climate.
For full particulars address Business Men's League, Hot Springs, Arkansas, U.S.A., or Superintendent U.S. Reservation, Hot Springs, Arkansas, U.S.A.

Lowney's Chocolates
Coming Across in Good Shape

COLGATE'S RIBBON DENTAL CREAM
Serious and important business—the care of the teeth. The good condition of these small "white weapons" is as essential to fighting men as any other part of their vital equipment. Besides thoroughly cleansing the teeth, Colgate's Ribbon Dental Cream leaves the mouth refreshed—you'll like the taste.

Blade Economy
And as a consequence Steel Conservation—
and the highest quality of steel at that

The AutoStop Razor
The AutoStop Razor is the only safety razor which sharpens its own blades. For this reason its blades last on an average much longer than those of other razors. We have for years guaranteed 500 smooth cool shaves from every 12 blades. Without stropping this razor will shave as well as any unstropped blade can. The stropping feature in the AutoStop Razor insures smooth clean shaving such as is obtained by the first class barber, and as a consequence lengthens the life of the blade.

The AutoStop Razor
AutoStop Safety Razor Company
345 Fifth Avenue, New York
London Paris Toronto
On sale all over the world

And when the horseshoes spring again
From out their war-time hiding nooks,
Will baseball mean the same to men—
Will umpires still be labeled crooks?

WHO IS THE BEST ATHLETE IN THE AMERICAN ARMY?

Uncle Sam Wants to Know
So Adopts Big Sport
Program

CHAMPIONSHIP EVENTS ON
Baseball, Football, Basketball,
Tennis, Track and Field Games
Under A.A.U. Rules

Who is the best all-around athlete in the American Expeditionary Forces in France? Who is the best sprinter, the best shot putter and the best jumper? These are only a few of the questions that are agitating Uncle Sam just now, and he is going to settle them (not de suite, in order to accomplish this result, one of the most pretentious and far-reaching athletic programs ever devised has been adopted for the United States Army.

The new sport program is the result of the joint co-operation of officials at G.H.Q. and of the Y.M.C.A. Col. W. P. Johnson of G.H.Q. is the officer who has been designated to supervise all sports in the A.E.F.

Briefly it can be divided into two separate parts. A.E.F. championship contests and mass athletics. Under the first heading will come company, battalion, regimental, brigade, divisional, corps and army championship contests, conducted under uniform regulations to be issued shortly by G.H.Q. A suitable trophy emblematic of this championship will be awarded the successful unit as well as individual prizes to those who represent that unit.

Championship Events

The championship events will include baseball, football, basketball, boxing, wrestling, tennis and track and field sports. The track and field sports include the 100, 200 and 440 yard dashes, 120 and 220 yard hurdles, 880 and one mile runs, 800 yard and one mile relays, broad and high jumps, shot put, discus throw, javelin throw, pole vault, modified Marathon and a Pentathlon. These contests will all be conducted under A.A.U. rules.

Only a glance at the list of events shows that every soldier in the A.E.F. is going to be interested. When the championship football, basketball, basketball, wrestling, boxing, track and field teams of the three Yank Armies have been determined, there will be a gigantic athletic meet and they will contend with one another to determine the championship of the A.E.F.

What Mass Games Are

Now for the mass games. These have been chosen especially to develop speed, muscle and endurance and provoke good laughs for spectators and contestants alike. They have a wide range so that if a man can crawl or walk he can take part and must take part or his platoon loses in points by his absence. They have been arranged for platoon play, in order to determine which platoon in a company excels. Many of the games are new but a Y.M.C.A. athletic instructor and assistants will be attached to each division for the purpose of supervising and instructing the play.

Some of the games are broad jump, relay, chariot relay, volley ball, shot put relay, pig-a-back relay, basketball relay, Indian wrestling, straddle ball relay, hop-step-jump, indoor baseball, hopping relay, rooster fight, dog fight, first aid relay, tug of war, straddle pole relay, basketball ball, potato race relay, pull ups, obstacle race, wand wrestling, backward forward relay, wounded man relay, cage ball, three jumps relay, roll over relay, and medicine ball throw.

Supplies on the Way

While the Y.M.C.A. will be unable to furnish athletic suits for the whole A.E.F., it will furnish the supplies, an order having been placed several months ago for \$1,050,000 worth of athletic material.

Under the system of scoring for mass games, Private Smith of the First platoon of a company may prove the first man in an event and yet see his platoon lose, as the individual score of each member of the platoon is totaled and the platoon getting the most points wins. For this reason platoon managers should see that every member of their unit takes part. No matter how punk he may be at any game, his participation will count for something.

FIRST HORSE SHOW IS GREAT SUCCESS

Rolling Kitchens, Water
Wagons and Ration Carts
Pass Before Judges

It remained for the Supply Company, 53rd Pioneer Infantry, at Le Mans, to stage the first Horse Show ever held in the A.E.F. The novelty of the contest was enough to attract the interest of every Yank who had a horse for miles around, and as a result, for days in advance, there was a great bustle around the stables. Horses were carefully groomed, harnesses were polished, and wagons were repainted and washed.

When the day for the show arrived there were 28 teams and wagons lined up, including escort wagons, ration carts, rolling kitchens, and our old friend—the water wagon. A preliminary inspection of horses, wagons, equipment and men followed, and the judges commenced to have trouble, for the turnout exceeded all expectations, and there was little to choose between the various entrants.

By a careful process of elimination, however, the five winners were finally picked, and, by unanimous consent, an other prize was added for a water wagon which had only boasted one horse.

**A. E. F. FENCERS ARE
INVITED TO COMPETE**

An invitation has been extended to fencers in the A.E.F. to participate in the fencing contests which will be a feature of the international tournament to be held in Strasbourg in February. Entries should be mailed to J. J. Carey, director of the athletic department, Knights of Columbus, Paris.

THE RETURN OF SPORTS

With the resumption of the Sporting Page in THE STARS AND STRIPES, we desire to request the hearty co-operation of our friends and fellow soldiers in the A.E.F. so that this page may prove of real interest and benefit to all our readers. Lack of space will not permit the publication of individual scores, nor is there any real news in the statement that Company Z defeated Company X in a baseball game down at Bloisy-sur-Seine.

The average American soldier has lost his interest, for the time being at least, in his position and other sports at home, for the top notches of the sporting world are in Europe wearing khaki and for the past year or more the sport of soldiering has been enough to keep the doughboy's mind and body fully occupied. Now that peace is on the way, and Uncle Sam has determined upon a broad program of athletic activities for his Army, it is only a matter of days when every Yank will be devoting a whole afternoon each day to some line of sport, whether it be baseball, football, basketball, tennis or track. One aim shall be to touch but lightly upon sports at home and to chronicle broadly the athletic activities of the A.E.F. The test we shall apply to news for publication will be the number interested.

Mr. Yankee soldier, general or private, this is your page. The Sporting Editor will be glad to answer all queries, will be thankful for all suggestions, and will endeavor to serve you in every way.

COLLEGE OARSMEN ENTER BIG RACE

Welcome Chance to Meet
European Talent on
the Seine

From present indications, America will be well represented in the coming international boat race on the Seine. Already the entry list has passed the half-hundred mark, and a majority of these are from the A.E.F.

Old Harvard and Cornell oarsmen, particularly, welcome the opportunity of competing in their favorite sport and competing with the cream of European talent. Among others who have already signified their intention of competing are: Lieut. E. H. Dole, Cornell, 1916-17; Lieut. H. O. Pennell, Freshman, 1916-17; Lieut. James A. Whelan, New York Athletic Club for the past eight years; Lieut. E. E. Seymour, Malta Boat Club, Philadelphia, and Capt. Harry L. Lott, world's champion crew, St. Louis.

SPORTING GOSSIP

While the war has placed heavy restrictions in America, professional basketball and intercollegiate athletics being the chief sufferers, it has been the cause of a far reaching revival of the art of boxing and has introduced a large number of young Americans to the great sport, making them realize, for the first time in many cases, the benefits to be derived from open air exercise, plain food and a reasonable amount of sleep. The final result of the war, as it affects athletics in general, cannot help but be beneficial. Thousands of Yanks will go back to the States, robust and strong and in love with outdoor life. And as to boxing, its recognition by the officials of the Army and Navy as a helpful means of developing young manhood, has already done much to lift the odium which has been attached to this sport in the past.

Speaking of war and its relation to athletics, we notice many odd items in exchanges from the United States. One states that the price of golf balls is to be advanced and that their production is to be limited by the government to 40 per cent of the output of 1917. Another item informs us that the Coast Island Naval Station, San Francisco, has found a new way to settle disputes between its men, who are allowed to have "service fights" during their furlows and "going to it" before their fellows until a satisfactory decision is reached. Still another—the oddity to the status of the Marine—"Is a Marine a sailor, and if not, what is he?" It seems that a trophy was offered for the first sailor to finish in the Boston race at San Francisco, and Albert Pinther, a Marine, was awarded the trophy by the committee in charge, whereupon a protest was filed by a member of the Marine ground that a member of the Marine is not to be regarded as a sailor. The cup was withheld pending a decision by the Navy Department.

The old question as to whether or not football at night by searchlight is practicable has been settled. It was left for the ambitious athletic authorities of the University of Michigan to put it to the test. Perry Field at Ann Arbor was "all lit up" and when the college footballists took the field everything appeared lovely. It was not long, however, before it was found that the strong lights affected the eyes and the scheme was immediately abandoned.

No doubt the resumption of the sporting page in THE STARS AND STRIPES comes as good news to many in the A.E.F. We hope to make it "good news" at any rate if the boys of the A.E.F. will co-operate. Write us as often as you like upon sporting questions and if we can serve you, it will be our pleasure to do so. Unfortunately our space is limited and for this reason we shall naturally publish athletic news which has the greatest interest for the largest number.

Announcement that baseball, basketball and other American sports are becoming popular among our Allies and especially our English cousins, fulfills the expectation of all those who understand those games and understand the sport loving Tommy. If there is only one thing about the English the Yank has come to appreciate more than any other, it is his love of wholesome sport which is a national characteristic of the Englishman. The same splendid sporting qualities which make the English soldier such a fair fighter and stickler in battle likewise come to the surface when he throws aside his gun and gas mask and turns to play. We welcome his interest in our game and hope he will come to play with us as well as we do ourselves.

It is not surprising that Uncle Sam has decided to adopt a system of mass athletic training for the Army. Mass athletics is the only form of sport which makes it necessary for every one to do his bit. No matter how poor an athlete a man is, his score counts in the final total which spells defeat or victory. Colleges in the United States are gradually abandoning the athletic system by which a few students, divinely blessed with fine physique, are chosen to battle for their alma mater. In place of these contests, where thousands cheer a few on to mighty athletic effort, they are endeavoring to stimulate universal participation, so that all may benefit physically. The spectacular side of the big college baseball and football games may be lost, but the benefit derived by the new system in the improvement of the average student's health will more than balance in the final analysis.

BRITISH LIKE OUR BASKET BALL GAME

Two Crack Teams of Yank
Players to Make Tour
at Their Request

WILL DEMONSTRATE ART

143rd Field Artillery and Orly Aviation Quits Selected by Officials

Two crack basketball teams of the American Expeditionary Force will make a tour of the British front and rest camps and play a series of exhibition contests in order to demonstrate to the British soldier just how the game is played.

The two teams selected for this work are the 143rd F.A. quint and the Orly Aviation team, composed of aviation mechanics. The first named organization has a record of having won 52 games without a single defeat during its stay in France, while the record made by Orly is almost as good.

An official request for the trip from the British Mission to American Headquarters was immediately granted, and the necessary orders were at once issued so that the players might be granted leave.

A Y.M.C.A. basketball coach will accompany the players. The Orly Aviation team will be under command of Chaplain Fred C. Thompson, former world's champion athlete, while Second Lieut. J. E. Hornbaker will have charge of the 143rd F.A. players.

The two teams will line up with the following men: 143rd F.A.—Sgt. John White, Cpls. Ralph Kendrick, Douglas Powning and Raymond Griffith and Ptes. Al White, Bernard Hyde and Harry Burton. Orly Aviation—Sgts. Rue, Horst and Evans, and Ptes. Feinman, Press, Volmer, Halbleid and Cole.

MEURICE
HOTEL and
RESTAURANT
228 Rue de Rivoli
(Opposite Tuileries Gardens)
Restaurant Open to Non-Residents

My Tribute to France!
Pauline L. Divers, New York, N.Y.

Well, it's out! Most what you like and companionable book on France—just the book to send Mother, the GIRL—tells where you are, how safe you are in the land where the Genius of France is leading and protecting the "Crusader Boys" of America. In you have History, the meaning of places and things for the reading and maps in five colors. Order for the Holidays. Pledge it any point in the World for \$1.50. French and Italian editions on press.

Send the word—
over Home
that you like—
BISHOP'S
Calarab Figbuds
The Fig Confection
from California—
Bishop's Company, Los Angeles, Cal.

WRIGLEYS



"Mademoiselle, I offer you a favorite American fid-bit."

"Merci bien, mon brave homme!"

The Flavor Lasts

Get it at Canteens, Y. M. C. A. huts, and all candy or tobacco shops



DIVIDE TENNIS HONORS

French and Australian racquet wielders divided honors in the Allies' Military Tennis tournament held at the Tennis Club de Paris, when a number of Americans competed.

Finals in the championship singles resulted in a contest between Lieutenant Gobert and Lieutenant Decugis, of the French Army, honors going to the first named, 6-4, 2-1.

Major Heath and Sergeant Lycett, of the Australian Army, won the championship doubles from Lieutenant Gobert and Sergeant Ayme, of the French Army, 6-2, 10-8.

BASE HOSPITAL 22

AFTER PIGSKIN TITLE

W. H. Bender, manager of the Base Hospital 22 football team, composed largely by former University of Wisconsin gridiron stars, declares there will be no armistice agreeable to him until his team has a chance to tackle any other eleven to the A.E.F. claiming honors.

Other managers who desire to communicate with him upon this question should write him care of A.P.O. 703.

TENNIS MAY BECOME

MAJOR COLLEGE SPORT

Colleges in the United States may adopt tennis as a major sport if the efforts of Julian S. Myrick, vice-president of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association, bear fruit.

Ask for
THE BACHIA BRAND
OF HAVANA CIGARS
Superior in quality
Made in New York, U.S.A.

TIFFANY & Co

25, Rue de la Paix and Place de l'Opera
PARIS

LONDON, 221, Regent Street, W.
NEW YORK, Fifth Avenue and 37th Street

FARQUHARSON CANDY

Always for Quality
Surprise the Folks at Home

75 Cents a Pound
Parcel Post per Pound:—
7 cents in New England,
10 cents East of Miss. River,
12 cents West of Miss. River.

Foreign Currency Accepted
FARQUHARSON CANDY SHOP
1306 Beacon Street
BROOKLINE, MASSACHUSETTS.

Est. 1837 Inc. 1856

THE BRISTOL MFG. CO.
BRISTOL, Conn., U.S.A.

Knit Underwear for Men,
Shirts and Drawers for the
Army, "Sandman" Sleeping
Garments for Children

"Unsurpassed for excellence of
finish and regularity of make."

WITH THE PUGS

American pugilists had one big day at the recent King's Trophy Bouts in London, although first honors in the meet went to the British. Upon this occasion the Yanks managed to win five out of six contests. Eddie McGorty, who was defeated by Bombardier Wells tried to make it a clean sweep but he found the advantage of height, reach and weight which lay with his English opponent, too much of a handicap, and finally "bit the dust." The trip was made under the auspices of the Knights of Columbus and the receipts went for the benefit of wounded English soldiers.

Danny Morgan, the well known Wales scrapper, won over Private Gene Delmont, U.S. Army, in a well contested 15 round bout at the National Sporting Club in London last week.

Jimmy Wilde, champion bantamweight of England, has been matched to meet Charles Ledoux, French bantamweight champion of Europe, the match to take place some time in February.

American Church of the Holy Trinity

23 Ave. George V (formerly de l'Alma)
PARIS

MILITARY SERVICE EVERY SUNDAY

4:30 to 5:30 P.M.

War Choir Military Band

YOU ARE WELCOME

CHARLES DILLINGHAM

Sends

Greetings

to the Boys

"OVER THERE"

From the New York

HIPPODROME

"OVER HERE"

ALFRED NELSON CO.

261 Fifth Ave. New York U.S.A.

Cable Address: ALFRDARE New York

Breeches Makers

MILITARY NAVAL

and CIVIC TAILORS

Quick Service to American Officers

while overseas

PARIS

MEYER & MORTIMER

10 Rue de la Paix

LONDON

MEYER & MORTIMER

36 Canuit St. W.

LIVERPOOL

Wm. BAND & SON

24 L. 3 St.

Quelque cigare!

Make that plural,
please! OWL and
white OWL can both
be depended on to
make that w. k. Doug.
Fairbanks grin roost
on a Doughboy's face.

At the Canteen!

OWL

white OWL

TWO DEPENDABLE CIGARS

FRIENDS OF THE ARMY

AND NAVY SINCE 1878

General Cigar Company, Inc.

New York

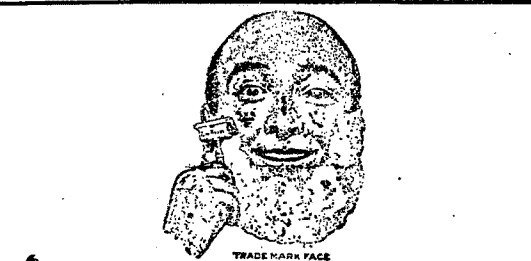
American University Union in Europe

Headquarters: 8 Rue de Richelieu, Paris.

LONDON BRANCH 16 Pall Mall East, S.W. 1.

ROME BRANCH Hotel Royal, via 20 Settembre.

The Union wishes to serve American College Men in Europe in every possible way.



'Ever-Ready' Safety Razor

The 'Ever-Ready' is the standby of every Yank—because it gives a smooth, quick shave under any and all conditions. The marvelous "Radio" Blades are keen to shave you—hair-tested and wrapped dust and moisture proof.

'Ever-Ready' Safety Razors and 'Ever-Ready' Radio Blades can be obtained at all Y.M.C.A. canteens.

'Ever-Ready' Blades fit all other Safety razors similar in construction.

American Safety Razor Co., Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Minute Tapioca Company

Orange, Mass.

From the

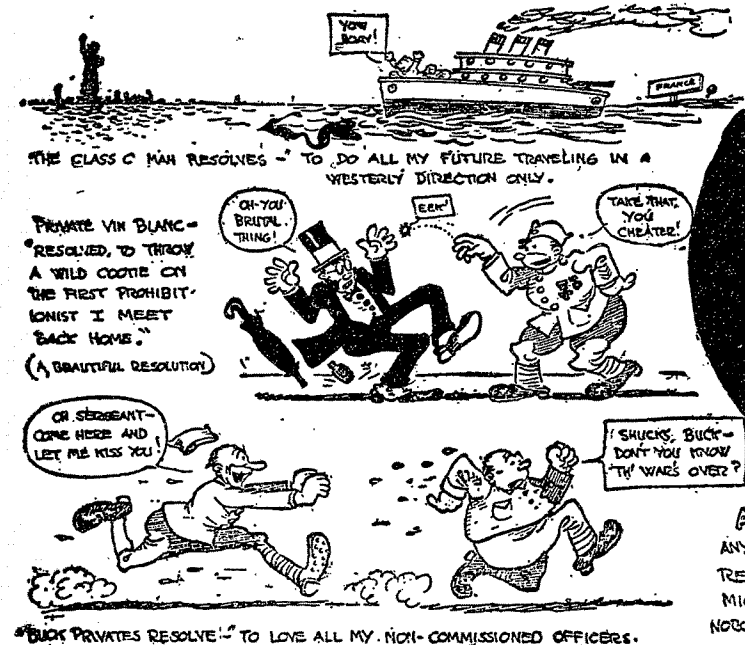
Minute Man of '76

to the Minute Men

of 1918 in France

NEW YEAR'S RESOLUTIONS

—By WALLGREN



ARE YOU MAKING ANY NEW YEARS RESOLUTIONS? - YOU MIGHT AS WELL - NOBODY KEEPS 'EM ANYHOW.

THE K. R. RESOLVES - TO LIVE ON THE NINETY-FIRST FLOOR OF A HOTEL FOR THE REST OF MY NATURAL LIFE, AND HAVE ALL MY MEALS SERVED IN MY ROOM WHERE I'LL NEVER SEE, HEAR OR SMELL SUCH A THING AS A KITCHEN AGAIN.



"Am resolved to go on an exploring expedition to the North Pole immediately on my release from the army." (SIGNED) The 1st Sergeant

Happy New Year

MEET FOR HINTS. HOW TO KEEP YOUR NEW YEARS RESOLUTIONS



MAKE OUT A GOODLY NUMBER OF RESOLUTIONS YOU ABSOLUTELY INTEND TO KEEP AND HAVE THEM FRAMED. SEND THE FRAME NEATLY IN FIVE SEPARATE PARTS - EVEN BREAKING THE GLASS IF NECESSARY, AND HIDE IN THE BOTTOM OF YOUR BARRAGE BAG OR ONE OF THE TOP SERGEANTS' TRUNKS. BY DOING THIS YOU CAN EASILY KEEP YOUR RESOLUTIONS FOR ANY INDEFINITE PERIOD WITHOUT DISCOMFORT TO YOURSELF.

CENSUS UNDER WAY TO GET FULL DATA ON EVERY SOLDIER

Grading of Officers Completed, Enlisted Men Being Tackled

ACCURATE ESTIMATE MADE

Would Fit Veterans Into Proper Places If Call for New Army Ever Comes

When the A.E.F. exists in history only and its recent members have gone back into the civilian life of 48 states, Uncle Sam will have at his finger tips an accurate estimate of the soldierly and business abilities of all the officers and men who have fought and worked themselves out of a job in France by the simple process of helping win the war.

If the occasion should arise for forming another American Army, the job could be done quickly and probably much more efficiently by consulting these personal records of the men who served in this war. Officers and men misplaced in the A.E.F. by circumstances could be fitted into the places for which they are best qualified.

On December 15 there was completed in the A.E.F. what might be termed a census of officers in all branches of service. Every officer had been graded on his war record, soldierly qualities and his standing in his peace time occupation.

Two Cards Filled Out

As a part of his official record there had been prepared a rating card drawn up by his immediate superior officer and revised or approved by a still higher superior. In addition each officer has filled out a qualification card, which recites all the facts of his military career and his experience in civil life occupation.

For enlisted men there is now being made a similar census, based on the qualification cards which have already been prepared and filed at the Central Records Office, Bourges. Statistics are to be prepared from these qualification cards showing the number of men of each occupation or trade in the Army. The cards themselves form an index to the relative skill of each man in his occupation, and recite all the other occupations in which he has had experience.

In the ratings of officers just completed, five general factors formed the basis of the estimates superior officers made of the officers under them.

Under physical qualities, an officer was graded on the way he impressed his men by his physique, bearing, neatness, voice, energy and endurance. Under intelligence, points considered were accuracy, ease in learning and ability to grasp new points of view and to overcome difficulties.

Buck Passing Frowned On

Leadership, the third point, was based on force, self-reliance, initiative, decisiveness, tact, and ability to command obedience, loyalty and co-operation of men. Personal qualities considered were industry, dependability, loyalty, personal habits and readiness to shoulder responsibility for his own acts.

An officer's general value to the service, the fifth point, was judged from his value as an administrator and as an instructor and his capacity for arriving quickly at a sensible decision in a crisis.

In making the above gradings, each superior officer was ordered to use the principle of comparing the officer to be graded with other officers. A list of officers would be prepared in order of their rating for a given quality and the officer under consideration would be judged according to the place where he would fit into the list, that is, presumable between two of the other officers on the list, or approximately equal to some officer in the quality being estimated.

That is, if A were being graded, a list would be prepared of B, C, D, E and F. Then the grading officer might determine that A was not quite so good as C but was better than D.

TRANSPORT MEN DECORATED

Two lieutenants, one sergeant and one private, members of the American Mission, Reserve Mallet, were awarded Croix de Guerre for bravery under fire in a decoration ceremony held at Sedan December 14. The men are: 2nd Lieut. Frank O. Robinson, 2nd Lieut. Leroy F. Krusi, Sgt. William Frizzell and Pvt. Frederic Henneberry.

MAPS GO THROUGH MAILS

The lowering of the censorship bars now permits the mailing of maps according to the Base Censor. Soldiers who wish to chronicle their wanderings in France on a chart instead of on letter paper may therefore do so.

MEDICAL UNITS GOING IN ORDER OF ARRIVAL

Outfits Attached to A.E.F. Likely to Beat Rest of Us Home

BASE 18 FIRST TO DEPART

Total of 864 Officers and 1,329 Enlisted Men of M.D. Now Serving With British

Medical units of the A.E.F. will, so far as practicable, be returned to the States in the order of their arrival in France, and officers, nurses and enlisted men of six base hospitals which have been attached to the British forces since the middle of 1917 are entitled to return first under a policy formulated by the office of the Chief Surgeon.

As an exception to this rule, the very first unit to return will be Base Hospital No. 18, known as the Johns Hopkins unit, stationed at Bazailles, which is now awaiting transportation arrangements. This unit was the first one to arrive for duty with the A.E.F. Arrangements for its return were made when cable dispatches from Baltimore stated that its personnel was badly needed at home. The unit arrived in France June 6, 1917.

The unit serving with the British forces probably will not be returned in the exact order of their arrival, as this is conditional upon the facilities the British medical authorities have for releasing them. Base Hospital No. 2, which has been in charge of a British general hospital at Etretat, has been relieved of its duties with the British and probably will be the second medical unit to be returned.

First Unit to Arrive

The first American medical unit to arrive—the first detachment of the American Army to land in France, incidentally—was Base Hospital No. 4, known as the Lakeside Unit of Cleveland. It landed at Rouen May 24, 1917, where it took over a British hospital. A part of the personnel of this original unit was detached to conduct a mobile hospital that operated with the First American Army in the Argonne-Meuse drive.

Other American hospitals with the British Army are Base Hospital No. 21, at Rouen; Base Hospital No. 5, at Bourlogne; Base Hospital No. 10, at Treport; and Base Hospital No. 12, at Camiers.

Where circumstances will permit, medical personnel who were detached from their units for service elsewhere will be permitted to rejoin their original units for return to the States.

American M.D.'s With British

A total of 864 officers and 1,329 enlisted men of the Medical Department are now serving with British troops, most of the enlisted men and about 120 officers being stationed at general hospitals.

More than 700 American medical officers are still attached to British units serving in the advanced area—attached to regiments, field ambulances, casualty clearing stations, or on special duties. The return of these officers to the A.E.F. or to the United States will be governed largely by the length of their service and other factors.

During hostilities the Chief Surgeon's Office endeavored to transfer American officers from the British forces to the A.E.F. after they had spent a period of service at the front and had profited from the training under the methods the British had worked out during four years of fighting.

Hospital Turned Over

Incidental to the departure of practically all American units from England, four base hospitals and two camp hospitals are being turned over to the British by the American units which have been operating them. The hospitals are at Tottenham, Portsmouth, Dartford, Hursley Park, Ramsey and Southampton.

Three other camp hospitals are to be returned to the French—No. 44 at Riom, No. 77 at Montmorillon, and No. 68 at Saintes. Three American Red Cross military hospitals are being turned over to the American Red Cross by the American Medical Department—No. 5 at Autenil (Paris), No. 8 at Malabry, and No. 21 at Palignon.

OFFICERS' PAY RAISE LOST

A bill to increase by \$500 the pay of all American officers below the rank of colonel was defeated in the House of Representatives after it had been passed by the Senate, just before the last session of Congress ended.

This is the answer to a question widely debated in the A.E.F. in recent weeks after the starting of a rumor that Congress had authorized the pay increase.

HIGHER COMMUTATION FOR MEN WHO TRAVEL

Rate May Reach Four Dollars a Day Under Certain Conditions

Enlisted men may draw \$4 a day as commutation of rations and quarters, under certain conditions, by the terms of Change 70 in Army Regulations published by the War Department.

The change provides that when commutation at the regular rate—in most cases \$2 a day for rations and \$1 for quarters—will not reimburse the soldier is away from his regular station not more than 72 hours. If he remains at his temporary station more than 72 hours, but less than 30 days, he may receive \$3 a day for the period after the first 72 hours. For all time after the first 30 days he may be given \$1.75 per day.

No per diem commutation will be paid a soldier if at his place of temporary duty there exists, consistent with the nature of his duties, facilities for quartering or messing with other soldiers.

First Buck: What are you wearing a Cavalry hat for? Thought you was in the Q.M.'s?

Second Buck: So I am, but I bought the hat for at night and it looked like built.

AMERICAN EYE CLASSES

E. J. Meyrowitz

OPTICIAN

3, Rue Scribe PARIS

LONDON NEW YORK

1, Old Bond St. 520 Fifth Ave.

THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK

PARIS OFFICE: 23, RUE DE LA PAIX (Place de l'Opéra).

Member of the Federal Reserve System

United States Depository of Public Moneys

Agents for Paymasters and other Disbursing Officers

Offers its Banking Facilities to the Officers and Men of the

AMERICAN ARMY AND NAVY

SERVING IN FRANCE

LONDON, 3 King William St., E. C.

YANKEE PRISONERS JUST MISS DUNGEON

Recaptured Americans Are Saved by Signing of Armistice

That the signing of the armistice saved from the dungeons of some fortress or the salt mines of Schleswig two American soldiers recaptured after escaping from a prison camp, and facing trial, is the statement of a native of Luxembourg, himself a prisoner for three years.

The Luxembourgier, John Magonette, a mechanical engineer who has taken out first citizenship papers in the United States, says the Americans were brought to their second prison, at Muenchen-Gladbach, in Prussia near Dusseldorf, about October 8, and were awaiting the decision of the high German military court at that place.

They were not permitted to speak to their guards or to the other prisoners, Magonette said. On one occasion, when they asked for paper, the guards turned on them a torrent of invectives and jostled them roughly. For keeping

only at five-foot intervals instead of ten while on their tri-weekly ten-minute periods of exercise in the yard they were given the "black cell," with bread and water. Their condition, M. Magonette declared, was pitiful.

He was unable to ascertain their names or their history, but he said that when, on November 8, the Red Guards broke into the prison and released the inmates, the two Yankees were able to make their way out of the town and toward the Dutch border.

GOING HOME?

CARRY YOUR MONEY IN

AMERICAN EXPRESS

Travelers Cheques

Safer than cash

Payable everywhere

Good as a Dollar Bill

Obtainable at Offices of

AMERICAN EXPRESS CO.

11 Rue Scribe, PARIS

BORDEAUX, TOURS, HAVRE, MARSEILLE, LONDON, LIVERPOOL, SOUTHAMPTON, GLASGOW.

OFFICERS' KHAKI SHIRTS

Furnisher to Men A. RAGON Ladies' Pajamas

32 Avenue de l'Opéra, Paris

Paris: 1 & 3 Rue des Italiens

United States Government Depository in France and in England.

Affords Americans the Services of an American Bank with American Methods.

Special Facilities to the American Expeditionary Forces

Capital and Surplus - \$50,000,000

Resources more than - \$700,000,000

Guaranty Trust Company of New York

Paris: 1 & 3 Rue des Italiens

United States Government Depository in France and in England.

Affords Americans the Services of an American Bank with American Methods.

Special Facilities to the American Expeditionary Forces

Capital and Surplus - \$50,000,000

Resources more than - \$700,000,000

Guaranty Trust Company of New York

Paris: 1 & 3 Rue des Italiens

United States Government Depository in France and in England.

Affords Americans the Services of an American Bank with American Methods.

Special Facilities to the American Expeditionary Forces

Capital and Surplus - \$50,000,000

Resources more than - \$700,000,000

Guaranty Trust Company of New York

Paris: 1 & 3 Rue des Italiens

United States Government Depository in France and in England.

Affords Americans the Services of an American Bank with American Methods.

Special Facilities to the American Expeditionary Forces

Capital and Surplus - \$50,000,000

Resources more than - \$700,000,000

Guaranty Trust Company of New York

Paris: 1 & 3 Rue des Italiens

United States Government Depository in France and in England.

Affords Americans the Services of an American Bank with American Methods.

Special Facilities to the American Expeditionary Forces

Capital and Surplus - \$50,000,000

Resources more than - \$700,000,000

Guaranty Trust Company of New York

Paris: 1 & 3 Rue des Italiens

United States Government Depository in France and in England.

Affords Americans the Services of an American Bank with American Methods.

Special Facilities to the American Expeditionary Forces

Capital and Surplus - \$50,000,000

Resources more than - \$700,000,000

Guaranty Trust Company of New York

Paris: 1 & 3 Rue des Italiens

United States Government Depository in France and in England.

Affords Americans the Services of an American Bank with American Methods.

Special Facilities to the American Expeditionary Forces

Capital and Surplus - \$50,000,000

Resources more than - \$700,000,000

Guaranty Trust Company of New York

Paris: 1 & 3 Rue des Italiens

United States Government Depository in France and in England.

Affords Americans the Services of an American Bank with American Methods.

Special Facilities to the American Expeditionary Forces

Capital and Surplus - \$50,000,000

Resources more than - \$700,000,000

Guaranty Trust Company of New York

Paris: 1 & 3 Rue des Italiens

United States Government Depository in France and in England.

Affords Americans the Services of an American Bank with American Methods.

Special Facilities to the American Expeditionary Forces

Capital and Surplus - \$50,000,000

Resources more than - \$700,000,000

Guaranty Trust Company of New York

Paris: 1 & 3 Rue des Italiens

United States Government Depository in France and in England.

Affords Americans the Services of an American Bank with American Methods.

Special Facilities to the American Expeditionary Forces

Capital and Surplus - \$50,000,000

Resources more than - \$700,000,000

Guaranty Trust Company of New York

Paris: 1 & 3 Rue des Italiens

United States Government Depository in France and in England.

Affords Americans the Services of an American Bank with American Methods.

Special Facilities to the American Expeditionary Forces

Capital and Surplus - \$50,000,000

Resources more than - \$700,000,000

Guaranty Trust Company of New York

Paris: 1 & 3 Rue des Italiens

United States Government Depository in France and in England.

Affords Americans the Services of an American Bank with American Methods.

Special Facilities to the American Expeditionary Forces

Capital and Surplus - \$50,000,000

Resources more than - \$700,000,000

Guaranty Trust Company of New York

Paris: 1 & 3 Rue des Italiens

United States Government Depository in France and in England.

Affords Americans the Services of an American Bank with American Methods.

Special Facilities to the American Expeditionary Forces

Capital and Surplus - \$50,000,000

Resources more than - \$700,000,000

Guaranty Trust Company of New York

Paris: 1 & 3 Rue des Italiens

United States Government Depository in France and in England.

Affords Americans the Services of an American Bank with American Methods.

Special Facilities to the American Expeditionary Forces

Capital and Surplus - \$50,000,000

Resources more than - \$700,000,000

Guaranty Trust Company of New York

Paris: 1 & 3 Rue des Italiens

United States Government Depository in France and in England.

Affords Americans the Services of an American Bank with American Methods.

Special Facilities to the American Expeditionary Forces

Capital and Surplus - \$50,000,000

Resources more than - \$700,000,000

Guaranty Trust Company of New York

Paris: 1 & 3 Rue des Italiens

United States Government Depository in France and in England.

Affords Americans the Services of an American Bank with American Methods.

Special Facilities to the American Expeditionary Forces

Capital and Surplus - \$50,000,000

Resources more than - \$700,000,000

Guaranty Trust Company of New York

Paris: 1 & 3 Rue des Italiens

United States Government Depository in France and in England.

Affords Americans the Services of an American Bank with American Methods.

Special Facilities to the American Expeditionary Forces

Capital and Surplus - \$50,000,000

Resources more than - \$700,000,000

BATTLE OF MEUSE-ARGONNE SAW A. E. F. MAKE MAXIMUM EFFORT, DIVIDE ENEMY

Continued from Page 1

by the British Army Commander under whom they served.

On October 2-9 our 2nd and 36th Divisions were sent to assist the French in an important attack against the old German positions before Rheims. The 2nd conquered the complicated defense works on their front against a persistent defense worthy of the grimmest period of trench warfare and attacked the strongly held wooded hill of Blanc Mont which they captured in a second assault, sweeping over it with consummate dash and skill. This division then repulsed strong counter attacks before the village and cemetery of St. Etienne, and took the town, forcing the Germans to fall back from before Rheims and yield positions they had held since September 10, 1914. On October 9 the 36th Division relieved the 2nd and, in its first experience under fire, withstood very severe artillery bombardment and rapidly took up the pursuit of the enemy now retreating behind the Aisne.

Meuse-Argonne, Second Phase

The Allied progress elsewhere cheered the efforts of our men in this crucial contest as the German command threw in more and more first class troops to stop our advance. We made a steady headway in the almost impenetrable and strongly held Argonne Forest, for despite the reinforcements, it was our Army that was doing the driving. Our aircraft was increasing in skill and numbers and forcing the issue, and our infantry and artillery were improving rapidly with each new experience. The replacement of men from home were put into exhausted divisions with little time for training, but they had the advantage of serving beside men who knew their business and who had almost become veterans overnight. The enemy had taken every advantage of the terrain, which especially favored the defense, by a prodigious use of machine guns manned by highly trained veterans and by using his artillery at short range. In the face of such strong, frontal positions we should have been unable to accomplish any progress according to previously accepted standards, but I had every confidence in our aggressive tactics and the courage of our troops.

On October 4, the attack was renewed all along our front. The Third Corps tilting to the left followed the Briailles-Camel road, our Fifth Corps took Genes, while along the irregular valley of the Aire river and in the wooded hills of the Argonne that border the river, used by the enemy with all his art and weapons of defense, the First Corps advanced for over two miles. This sort of fighting continued against an enemy striving to hold every foot of ground and whose very strong counter attacks challenged us at every point. On the 7th, the First Corps captured Chateaubert and continued along the river to Cornay. On the east of the Meuse sector, one of the two divisions co-operating with the French captured Convoys and the Haumont woods. On the 9th, the Fifth Corps, in its progress up the Aire, took Fleville, and the Third Corps which had continued fighting against odds was working its way through Briailles and Camet. On the 10th we had cleared the Argonne Forest of the enemy.

It was now necessary to constitute a Second Army, and on October 10 the immediate command of the First Army was turned over to Lieutenant General Hunter Liggett. The command of the Second Army, whose divisions occupied a sector in the Woerthe was given to Lieutenant General Robert L. Bullard, who

had been commander of the 1st Division and then of the Third Corps. Major General Dickman was transferred to the command of the First Corps while the Fifth Corps was placed under Major General Charles P. Summerall, who had recently commanded the 1st Division. Major General John L. Hines, who has gone rapidly up from regimental to division commander, was assigned to the Third Corps. These four officers have been in France from the early days of the Expedition and had learned the lessons in the school of practical warfare.

Our constant pressure against the enemy brought day by day more prisoners, mostly survivors from machine gun nests captured in fighting at close quarters. On October 18 there was very fierce fighting in the Cautres woods east of the Meuse and in the Ormont wood. On the 14th the First Corps took Sain-Juvin, and the Fifth Corps, by hand to hand combat, entered the formidable Kriehilde line where the enemy had hoped to check us indefinitely. Later the Fifth Corps penetrated further to the Kriehilde line, and the First Corps took Champignelles and the important town of Grand Pre. Our dogged offensive was wearing down the enemy, who continued desperately to throw his best troops against us, thus weakening his line in front of our Allies and making their advance less difficult.

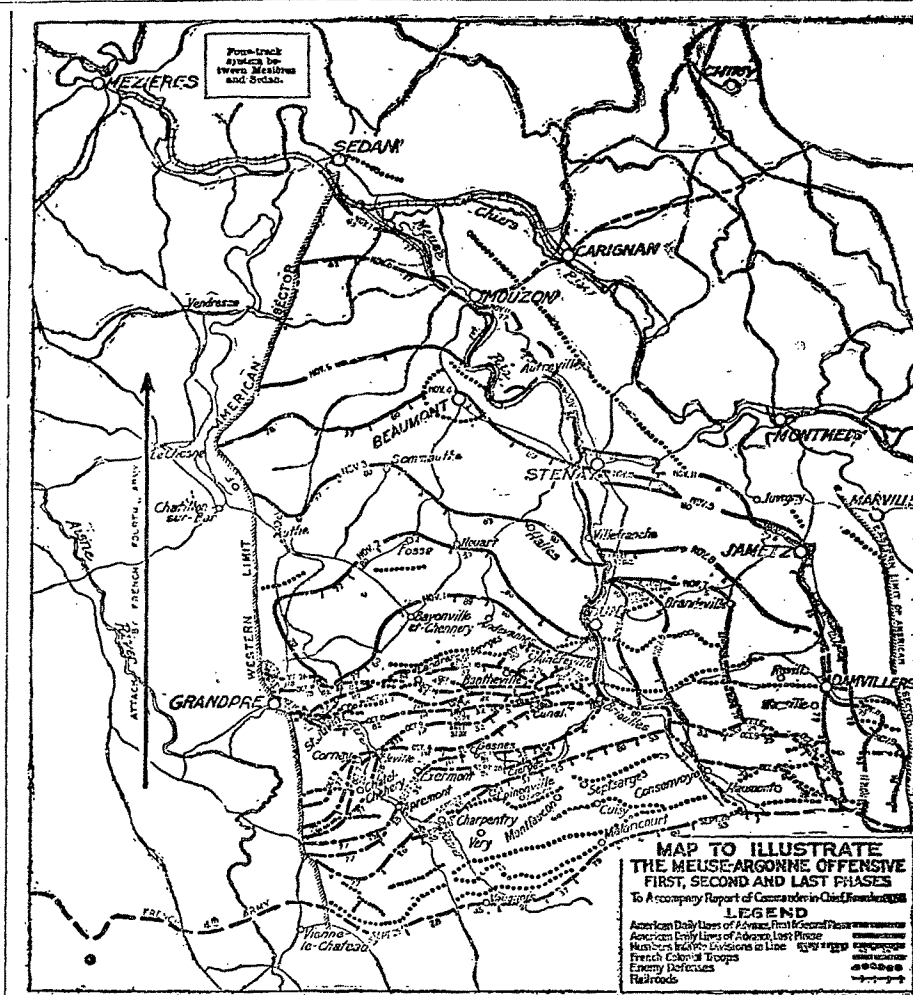
Divisions in Belgium

Meanwhile, we were not only able to continue the battle, but our 37th and 91st Divisions were hastily withdrawn from our front and dispatched to help the French Army in Belgium. Detaching in the neighborhood of Ypres, the divisions advanced by rapid stages to the fighting line and were assigned to adjacent French corps. On October 31, in continuation of the Flanders offensive they attacked and methodically broke down all enemy resistance. On November 3 the 37th had completed its mission in driving the enemy across the Escaut river and firmly established itself along the east bank included in the division zone of action. By a clever flanking movement, troops of the 91st Division captured Spillhaas Bosschen, a difficult wood extending across the central part of the division sector, reaching the Scheldt and penetrated into the town of Audenarde. These divisions received the high commendation from their corps commanders for their dash and energy.

Meuse-Argonne, Last Phase

On the 23rd, the Third and Fifth Corps pushed northward to the level of Bantheville. While we continued to press forward and throw back the enemy's violent counter attacks with great loss to him, a re-grouping of our forces was under way for the final assault. Evidence of loss of morale by the enemy gave our men more confidence in attack and more fortune in enduring the fatigue of incessant effort and the hardships of very inclement weather.

With comparatively well rested divisions the final advance in the Meuse-Argonne front was begun on November 1. Our increased artillery force acquitted itself magnificently in support of the advance, and the enemy broke before the determined infantry which, by its persistent fighting of the past weeks and the dash of this attack, had overcome his will to resist. The Third Corps took Auverville, Doulon and Andevanne, and the Fifth Corps took Lardes of St. Georges and pressed through successive lines of resistance to Bayonville and Chomery. On the 2nd, the First Corps joined in the movement which now be-



came an impetuous onslaught that could not be stayed.

On the 3rd, advance troops were hurried forward in pursuit, some by motor trucks, while the artillery pressed along the country roads close behind. The First Corps reached Anth and Chantilly-sur-Bar, the Fifth Corps, Fosse and Nouart, and the Third Corps Halles, penetrating the enemy's line to a depth of 12 miles. Our large caliber guns had advanced and were skillfully brought into position to fire upon the important railroad lines at Montmedy, Longuyon and Conflans. Our Third Corps crossed the Meuse on the 5th and the other corps, in the full confidence that the day was theirs, eagerly cleared the way of machine guns as they swept northward, maintaining complete coordination throughout. On the 6th a division of

the First Corps reached a point on the Meuse opposite Sedan, 25 miles from our line of departure. The strategic goal which was our highest hope was gained. We had cut the enemy's main line of communications and nothing but surrender or an armistice could save his army from complete disaster.

In all 44 enemy divisions had been used against us in the Meuse-Argonne battle. Between September 26 and November 6 we took 16,053 prisoners and 498 guns on this front. Our divisions engaged were the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 26th, 28th, 29th, 32nd, 33rd, 35th, 37th, 42nd, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 82nd, 89th, 90th, 91st. Many of our divisions remained in line for a length of time that required nerves of steel while others were sent in again after only a few days of rest. The 1st, 2nd, 5th, 26th, 42nd, 77th, 79th,

80th and 90th were in the line twice. Although some of the divisions were fighting their first battle, they soon became equal to the best.

Operations East of the Meuse

On the three days preceding November 10, the Third Corps and the Second Colonial and Seventeenth French Corps fought a difficult struggle through the Meuse hills south of Stenay and forced the enemy into the plain. Meanwhile, my plans for further use of the American forces contemplated an advance between the Meuse and the Moselle in the direction of Longwy by the First Army, while at the same time the Second Army should assume the offensive toward the rich iron fields of Briey. These operations were to be followed by an offensive toward Chateau-Salme, east of the Mo-

sele, thus isolating Metz. Accordingly, attacks on the American front had been ordered, and that of the Second Army was in progress on the morning of November 11, when instructions were received that hostilities should cease at 11 o'clock a. m.

At this moment the line of the American sector from right to left began at Port-sur-Seille, thence across the Moselle to Vandieres and through the Woerthe to Beranvaux, in the foothills of the Meuse, thence along the foothills and through the northern edge of the Woerthe forests to the Meuse at Mouzay, thence along the Meuse connecting with the French near Sedan.

Relations With the Allies

Co-operation among the Allies has at all times been most cordial. A far greater effort has been put forth by the Allied armies and staffs to assist us than could have been expected. The French Government and Army have always stood ready to furnish us with supplies, equipment and transportation and to aid us in every way. In the towns and hamlets wherever our troops have been stationed or billeted, the French people have everywhere received them more as relatives and intimate friends than as soldiers of a foreign army. For these things, words are quite inadequate to express our gratitude. There can be no doubt that the relations growing out of our associations here assure the permanent friendship between the two peoples. Although we have not been so intimately associated with the people of Great Britain, yet their troops and ours when thrown together have always warmly fraternized. The reception of those of our forces who have passed through England and of those who have been stationed there has always been enthusiastic. Indeed, it has been deeply impressed upon us that the ties of blood and range and blood bring the British and ourselves together completely and inseparably.

Strength

There are in Europe altogether, including a regiment and some sanitary units with the Italian Army and the organizations at Murmansk, also including those en route from the States, approximately 2,053,347 men, less our losses. Of this total there are in France 1,338,169 combatant troops. Forty divisions have arrived, of which the infantry personnel of ten have been used as replacements, leaving 30 divisions now in France organized into three armies of three corps each.

The losses of the American Army up to November 18 are: Killed and died of wounds, 38,154; died of disease, 14,517; deaths unclassified, 2,204; wounded, 179,425; prisoners 2,163; missing, 11,060. We have captured altogether about 44,000 prisoners and 1,400 guns, howitzers and trench mortars.

Commendation

The duties of the General Staff, as well as those of the Army and Corps staffs, have been very ably performed. Especially is this true when we consider the new and difficult problems with which they have been confronted. This body of officers, both as individuals and as an organization, have, I believe, no superiors in professional ability, in efficiency, or in loyalty.

Nothing that we have in France better reflects the efficiency and devotion to duty of Americans in general than the Service of Supply, whose personnel is thoroughly imbued with a patriotic desire to do its full duty. They have at all times fully appreciated their respon-

sibility to the rest of the Army, and the results produced have been most gratifying.

Our Medical Corps is especially entitled to praise for the general effectiveness of its work, both in hospitals and at the front. Embracing men of high professional attainments, and splendid women devoted to their calling and untiring in their efforts, this department has made a new record for medical and sanitary proficiency.

The Quartermaster Department has had a difficult and varied task, but it has more than met all demands that have been made upon it. Its management and its personnel have been exceptionally efficient and deserve every possible commendation.

As to the more technical service, the able personnel of the Ordnance Department in France has splendidly fulfilled its functions both in procurement and in forwarding the immense quantities of ordnance required. The officers and men and the young women of the Signal Corps have performed their duties with a large conception of the problem and with a devoted and patriotic spirit to which the perfection of our communications daily testify. While the Engineer Corps has been referred to in another part of this report, it should be further stated that their work has required large vision and high professional skill, and great credit is due their personnel for the high efficiency that they have constantly maintained.

Our aviators have no equals in daring or in fighting ability, and have left a record of courageous deeds that will ever remain a brilliant page in the annals of our Army. While the Tank Corps has had limited opportunity, its personnel has responded gallantly on every possible occasion and has shown courage of the highest order.

The Adjutant General's Department has been directed with a systematic thoroughness and excellence that surpasses any previous work of its kind. The Inspector General's Department has risen to the highest standards and throughout has ably assisted commanders in the enforcement of discipline. The able personnel of the Judge Advocate General's Department has solved with judgment and wisdom the multitude of difficult legal problems, many of them involving questions of great international importance.

It would be impossible in this brief preliminary report to do justice to the personnel of all the different branches of this organization which I shall cover in detail in a later report.

The Navy in European waters has at all times most cordially aided the Army, and it is most gratifying to report that there has never before been such perfect co-operation between these two branches of the Service.

As to Americans in Europe not in the military service, it is the greatest pleasure to say that, both in official and in private life, they are intensely patriotic and loyal, and have been invariably sympathetic and helpful to the Army.

Finally, I pay the supreme tribute to our officers and soldiers of the line. When I think of their heroism, their patience under hardship, their unflinching spirit of offensive action, I am filled with emotion which I am unable to express. Their deeds are immortal, and they have earned the eternal gratitude of our country.

I am Mr. Secretary.

Very respectfully,

JOHN J. PENSURGE,
General, Commander-in-Chief,
American Expeditionary Forces.

CAN YOU USE 2,500 FRANCS?

WHAT DO THEY MAKE IN YOUR HOME TOWN?

Is it Kalamazoo and kitchen ranges?

Is it Pittsburgh and steel rails?

Is it Waterbury and watches?

Is it Oshkosh and concrete mixers?

Is it Marysville and centrifugal pumps?

WHO are the big manufacturers of your home town? Do you know them? Do you know their goods? Do they want more business? Would they like to see their products made, under their own direct supervision, in French factories, and placed on the European market direct from those same French factories?

Do they know that hundreds of French factories, engaged for

four years in the manufacture of implements of war for France and for her Allies—including America—are now ready and waiting to return to the normal pursuits of peace, with no peace article to manufacture?

Do they know that these same French factories are now anxious to become Americanized in their choice of many articles of manufacture, and in the methods of turning out those articles?

Do they know that French manufacturers are seeking the peace time partnership of their brother American manufacturers?

Do you know that, simply by writing a letter of introduction that says, "Mr. Home Town Manufacturer, meet the manufacturers of France," you can open the way toward earning for yourself 2,500 francs?

The FRANCO-AMERICAN MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION (F.A.M.A.)

consists of a group of French manufacturers and American Army officers (engineers and chiefs of purchasing departments), now awaiting discharge, who have formed this association to buy the rights to make American owned devices in France.

The factories of France, with their victorious work of four years ended, are now ready to enter upon the even greater task of rehabilitation. They want to get back to normal. They have the plants, the labor, the capital. They want to make American goods—anything from a door knob to a locomotive—of proved worth and reputation. The range is unlimited. They seek the partnership of the American manufacturer. They do not ask one cent of his money.

They will buy European rights for cash or arrange to operate under license. Special skill and equipment will also be required from America, as well as blue prints and samples, for the "know-how" is as important as any other factor.

The choice, for the American manufacturer seeking a European market, lies between a helter-skelter scramble for European business and the sale to the Franco-American Manufacturers' Association (F.A.M.A.), for ready money, of the right to make and market his products.

The F.A.M.A. wants the American soldier in France or Germany to ask himself these specific questions: What has America got that France needs? What American devices do

you know about that you think could be profitably made and marketed in France? What American manufacturer are you acquainted with, personally or through his products, who would be interested in the proposition outlined?

Send this advertisement to that manufacturer, with your views, based on your own experiences, of the opportunity that is open to him, sending to the office of the F.A.M.A. at the same time your A.E.F. and home addresses and the name and address of the manufacturer with whom you have communicated.

Remember that the F.A.M.A. is not prepared to exploit any new or untried article. It will deal only with firms of established

reputation who are producing a recognized fine article. The F.A.M.A. prefers, also, to manufacture articles that are or can be protected in France by patents.

To every member of the A.E.F. who, in the manner explained, places the F.A.M.A. in touch with an American manufacturer from the F.A.M.A. buys the right to produce and market his device in France, we will pay, on the completion of the terms of agreement, the sum of 2,500 francs.

The factories are waiting. We ask you to act quickly. Remember, some other soldier may be planning to write to the very firm you have in mind. The F.A.M.A. will also be pleased to have you call at its Paris offices. Address:

The FRANCO-AMERICAN MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION
(F.A.M.A.) 72 RUE St. LAZARE, PARIS